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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1898.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th Jan.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st March 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,005	12th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,378	12th Feb., '98.

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SALAZIE	4,855	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	5,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday. 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Renies	13th Jan. 1898.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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As regards this matter of weights, my own Investigations of this year—carried out in a strictly scientific manner, and in an entirely sceptical spirit—which means that I insisted on seeing all the Machines I tested weighed in reliable scales before my eyes—I have come to the conclusion that the IMPERIAL ROVER is about the lightest full-size Ladies' Machine of the year, I believe the Rover people make no particular claim to special lightness, but they seem to have got it all the same. In spite of the many advertised feather-weight-Machines, I did not come across a single Ladies' Machine that weighed, with brake, mud-guards, gear case, and comfortable saddle, less than thirty-pounds, and the one that touched this bottom mark was an IMPERIAL ROVER, with a very high frame, and two 28in. wheels. I may remark that most of the high-grade Machines I saw weighed were about 33lbs. The second-grades were in many cases 35lbs. or 36lbs.—"Graphic" in *Irish Cyclist*, October 13th, 1897.

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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	39 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 12
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 12	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	60 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

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Acting Honorary Secretary.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

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PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

THE ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL.
TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1898,
Under the Patronage of the Mill-owners, Agents and Gentlemen connected with the Textile Industry of Bombay.
The full Orchestra of the Bombay Volunteer Band, under the direction of Signor Lagattolla, will be in attendance.
TICKETS LIMITED.
And may be had on application to the Gentlemen of the Committee.
Rs. 6 Gent and Lady; Rs. 2 Extra Lady.
Mr. J. A. Rowley, Parel. Mr. T. Taylor, Ferguson Road.
Mr. R. Wood, Colaba. Mr. W. Wadley, Mazagon. Mr. T. Williams, Ferguson Road.
Mr. W. F. Rhoder, Byculla.
and
MR. ARTHUR BENISTON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED MONDAY, 24th January 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO MEMBERS to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Act III of 1888.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., on that day.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th January, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWO CERTIFICATES Nos. 7421 and 8934, for Shares Nos. 2706 to 2711, 8367-8388, of the Bank of Bombay, transfered to my name, have been Lost, Stolen or Mislaid. One notice hereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the said certificates in any way.
MANCOREBAI, Widow of
VUSSENJEE HURRUCKCHUND,
Care of BHIMJEE RAMDAS, N. M. Petit Office.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 Tons of first class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER and 50 Tons of first class SIAM TEAK are invited. The Company's Specification and all further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
All Tenders should be submitted in covers superscribed "Tenders for Teak timber" and must reach the Agent's Office, on or before the 25th January 1898.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th January, 1898.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1885.
DIVIDEND WARRANT at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for quarter ending 31st December 1897, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on that date, and distribution thereof made on the 15th January 1898.
The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th inst. inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank articles.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
Head Office, Thumbu Chetty Street, Madras, 4th January 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	12
Folders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Re. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, Holdens and Globular Spectacles, from Re. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. and R. M. L. Guns at the Colaba, North Fort, at 9 A. M., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 10th and 11th 1898.
W. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay 8th January 1898.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Osmanjee Jacob Ali Mahomed Osmanjee, Fatmabai, daughter of the said Osmanjee Jacob, and Khatijabai wife of the said Osmanjee Jacob, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Jackaria Musjid Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Jackaria Musjid street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Syed Abdool Cadir, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under B Ward No. 2702 and street Nos. 510 and 514, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mooljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at their office, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALLABAR HILL (WALKESHWAR), BANGANGA CROSS LANE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Banganga Row rose Lane, without the Fort, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, admeasuring 864 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Banganga Row, on or towards the south by the property of Asoo Orji, on or towards the east by the property of the late Mungaldas Tapidas, deceased, on or towards the west ——, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 92.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 ebonized square pianoforte by Richard Lipp.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of single harness, kerosine oil stoves, copper pots, crockery, meatsafe, almyra, upholstered sofas and chairs, wardrobe, sideboard, chair, writing, dressing, and other tables, folding harmonium, ship benches, 20 bore gun, &c.
1 typewriter by Barlow, with stand, in working order.
1 Fowler's machine, pneumatic tyred, little used, complete.
1-2/3 Bore D. B. gun by Alex. Martin, with cases.
23 cases broken pekoe.
19 cases pekoe dust.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor and purchaser, Puddumsey Hurrey—
163 B K 10570-71—2 bales 39⅞ pieces, 22 inches, 28 yards, grey printers.
C W 5537-10—4 bales each 60 pieces, 30 1-2 inches 37 1-2 yards double wheel bordered grey shirtings.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 English gig with a chestnut pony, about 13-2, a good hack and fair trapper and harness.
1 chestnut C.-B. mare, from the Shikarpore racing stud, a good trapper, 14-2, and harness.
1 C under spring barouche, in good order by Kinross and Sons.
1 light running gig, stronzly built.
1 Park phaeton, by Farrill.
1 second-hand Imperial Granville bicycle.
2 new Bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
1 new Hudson cycle complete with gear case, lamp and bell.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MUTTON STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Essajee Noorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mutton Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1615, new No. 3670, old survey No. 1099 and new survey No. 4159, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 7160 and street Nos. 136 and 138 containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mutton Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Bapoo Saheb Katray, and on the south by the house of the said Essajee Noorbhai, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ABDOOL PACKMORIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Essajee Noorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of government pension and tax land of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Abdool Packmoria Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 1215, and new survey No. 4517, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 30, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaik Abdool Packmoria Street, on the north by the house of Muloor Nalbund, and on the south by the premises of vacant ground of Gungabai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th January, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
A consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's cycles of the well known Victor Cycle Co., Ld., Nottingham. The machines are of best design and finish; ball-bearing throughout, fitted with Dunlop-Welch pneumatic tyres, and are guaranteed to be strong and reliable.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, January 7th 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of Goma Teja and Co. (the mortgagee) and on account and at the risk of Rajuna Saidoo Detatoo and Elloobai, widow of Ramjee Sutwajee (the mortgagors), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in New Town, on the north side of Girgaum Road, 15th Street, in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent, under old No. 4705, new No. 11109, old survey No. 1-4237, and new survey No. 6440, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1921, and E ward No. 2171, standing registered both in the books of the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of the Assessments of the Municipal rates and taxes in the names of the said mortgagors and have been in occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants and bounded on the east by the property of Rayu Muckoo Foolmali, on the west by the property of Nugrut Elloobai, on the north by sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Cannajeerora Bath.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, BRILLIANTS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Messrs. Jaitha Bhima and Co., the mortgagees, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee to the estate and effects of the mortgagors, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors in re Nehalchand Girdharilal and Richabdhas Tulsidas, insolvents, consisting of 1 pearl and emerald kumbi, 1 ruby hoop rings, 2 brilliant rings, 2 brilliant rings about 24 ruti each, 1 brilliant ring about 14 ruti, 1 brilliant ring, large, about 22 ruti, 1 ruby ring sham colour, 1 diamond and pearl bracelet, 12 emerald moni about 42 ruti, 1 brilliant hoop ring, 1 diamond ring, 1 parcel pearl small beads, about 5 3-4 tak, 2 bundles emerald moni about 280 ruti, 1 packet ruby potts, 2 brilliant diamonds, 1 loose about 3 ruti, 29 brilliant diamonds about 10 ruti, 7 emerald tavra about 11 1-4 ruti, 1 packet emerald moni about 31 rubi. also by order and on account of whom it may concern: 11 large pearls, 44, Khudda pearls, 462 Khudda pearls and 1 gold watch.
Also, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate: consisting gold buttons, gold and ruby rings, brass pots, etc.; also, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Santramdas Chushalral, Hotchund Khushalral, Odhowdas Hotchund, Chellaram Hotchund and Indrabhan Hotchund adjudged Insolvents; consisting 2 mattresses, 4 pillows, 1 lamp case and 1 Chowlung also; 1 cupboard of the O. A. Office.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE";
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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LONDON OFFICE: 43, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. TROST,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.
SU

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,310
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	15,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	122½
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank					
of India	48,000	£20	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad. v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	1,100
Anglo-Indian	1,248	...	00	Nil	40
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellasy S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belasi)	371	50	all	2 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,550
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.50	960
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	940
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	485
Mills Ginning and Pressing					
DCo., Ld.	490	250	all	dvd Rs.20	239
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	53	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.30	270
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	600
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Hayward and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manoji Jeejeebhoy Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	2175
Jewraj Balboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	835
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	235
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidhes Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,400
Mahaloxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2255
Manugee	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6	115
Mowji Govuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	par
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's. 30	41
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,350
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	880
Shalapoor Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2025
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.124	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	590
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.10	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venkatesher Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	800	500	800	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	560xcom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	890
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	2360
Wadia Mills	1,600	2,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Reclamation	5,000	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burmas Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,800
Do. New Issue.	500	575	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life & Co. Ld	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Society Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
Jessa Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	352
Larkhee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co.	5,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Pors Canning	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	467xd
Roundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	2500	100	100	13⅜	155
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	27 3-4
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Gluming Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brotha Chawlpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs124	130
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Bycolla Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	225-4-80	1,025
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350xd
Hirgoli Press Co., Ld.	700	108	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanagarm	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedbhoy Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345xd
Munsur M	900	250	all	15	205
New Benar	600	500	500	dvd Rs45	525
New Indian	41.00	125	125	dvd 16	145
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	130	500	500	20	400xd
Samachar	500	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,080	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	730	50	490
Sarah Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	75
Great City Press Co., Ld.	57	200	all	12	200xd
Vakar	...	500	100	dvd Rs65	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-12
China Leaf	"	24-10
Putlis, bar Gold, old	"	24-11
Do. do. new	"	24-9
Australian, bar Gold 166	"	24-12
Transvaal bar Gold	"	24-11
Sovereigns	"	15-5
Do. Dragons	"	15-4
Bar Silver 17	"	12-4
Do. 18	"	12-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 0-53m., 0-38s. Low water, 6-46m., 6-26s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Nominations for general Ward elections in Bombay, Municipal office.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Rustomji Byramji Mehta, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police the theft of bicycle No. 9, valued at Rs. 250, from his stable.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.—We are requested to state that no new students will be admitted for the current term into the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, after Monday, the 17th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.—The fourth ladies' invitation moonlight run of the season takes place this evening—meet Esplanade Bandstand, 8-30 p.m., and Wilson College, 9-5 p.m.

SETH VURJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional donations to the above fund :—Mr. Davidas Mooljee, in memory of his mother, the late Bai Kesarbai Rs. 251; Bai Har Kooverbai, in memory of her daughter, the late Bai Motibai, widow of Mr. Jamnadas Tulsidas, Rs. 25; and Mr. Moonl Parmanand Madhowjee, Rs. 10.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SON.—Bhagobai, a woman, residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl at Peerkhan Lane, reported to the police, at 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, that her son, Hurry Koondlick, aged twenty-seven years, residing with her and two other sons, broke open her box with a hatchet and stole two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, several other currency notes for Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 each, valued at Rs. 200, and cash in rupees and small change, valued at Rs. 400, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 800. The complainant stated that her son removed her money in her presence at 10 o'clock on the previous morning, but was afraid to say anything to him as he threatened her with the hatchet.

DAMAUN NEWS.—In consequence of plague making its appearance at Dholar, a village two miles from Upper Damaun, his Excellency the Governor has issued orders preventing the people of Dholar from coming to Upper Damaun, and he telegraphed to Prof. Haffkine to supply his Excellency with a large quantity of his prophylactic lymph and one of his assistants to inoculate the people. Prof. Haffkine, it is said, has wired his readiness to supply lymph for 1,000 persons.—A company of 55 sepoys, almost all Mahrathas, one subaltern, and two European Lieutenants arrived yesterday from Goa for police duty here.—In consequence of a requisition made to Prof. Haffkine by Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaanwala, as the head of the Parsee community of Oodwara, where plague recently made its appearance, the professor's assistant, Dr. Surveyor, proceeds to-morrow to Oodwara with lymph for 800 persons to carry on inoculations there.

FEVER AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Bazaar Gate Street, on view of the body of Hunman Kalka, aged sixty years, a peon, employed in the service of the trustees of the estate of a deceased Hindu, and residing at the office premises of his masters in the Bazaar Gate Street, deceased, who was an opium-eater, had been, for the last fortnight, suffering from diarrhœa and fever. He attended to his work, although he did not do much. About two days before his death became delirious and he talked incoherently. He was occasionally heard to say he was tired of life on account of illness. He was advised to go to his native country, and he was willing to leave Bombay, but the quarantine regulations came in his way. On Friday evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, he jumped out of a window on the second floor of the offices into the street. His head was fractured and he was killed on the spot. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Hilds.—Hartman.
Overture	Des Nachtlagen in Granada.—Krutzen.
Selection	Mountebanks.—Collier.
Valse	Con Amore.—Bucalossi.
Aria	Siege of Corinth.—Rossini.
Galop	Eldorado.—Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RATANSI MULJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of December last the number of Hindu patients treated in the dispensary was 2,325, among whom the number of new admissions was 394, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhattias	25	3	8	36
Vanias	70	15	20	105
Brahmins	54	14	15	83
Lohanas	5	...	1	6
Other castes	121	16	28	165
Total	275	49	72	396

The average daily attendance was 90. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of the dispensary :—Previously acknowledged Rs. 14,537; and received during the month from Mr. Devakaran Nanji, Rs. 401 ;—total Rs. 14,938.

THE ADAMJI PEERBHOY SCHOOL AT DHORAJI.—Mr. Dayaji Moraji Desai, Deputy Inspector of Schools at Dhoraji, wrote the following in the school's books :—"At the invitation of Mr. Dilaral M. Buch and the headmaster I visited the Adamji Peerbhai Arabic Madrasa, transferred from Bombay on account of bubonic plague, and had the pleasure, and I may say honor, of distributing winter clothings and prizes to the children. The arrangements made for boarding and lodging of the students were in every way perfect and commendable. The provisions supplied are of a very superior kind. I learn that all the pupils are fed, clothed and educated at the sole expense of Sheth Adamji Peerbhai, the new Sheriff of Bombay, who deserves credit for his act of charity. I heard the boys and girls recite portions from koran and translate passages from and into Arabic and I was much satisfied with the progress made by the pupils of the 'pura' school as well as those of the Arabic or High School. The arrangements regarding the internal management of the school and the school discipline leave nothing to desire. They are I must own, far superior to those in force in some of the Government schools in the Presidency and reflect credit on the headmaster Mr. Fazale Hussein. I recommend that a little of arithmetic and native accounts should be taught to the boys."

WAS IT CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY ?—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chintamon Waman *alias* Balwant Dhondu was charged on remand with cheating and forgery in respect of two money-orders of the value of Rs. 3-14 and Rs. 4-14 respectively. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted. The defence was that the money-order for Rs. 3-14 was paid to one Balwant Dhondu, and that he had apprised the payee of that fact. The payee, Ramrao Sukaram Ghorpade, who said he was a Mankari at Baroda, bore out these statements. He added that the man, Balwant Dhondu was a native of Baroda, and that despite a search he was not forthcoming. Witness further stated that it was quite likely that the accused would be mistaken for Balwant. The accused in his statement denied having received any money from the postman, Hari Narayan, and said that the true offender was the missing man, Balwant Dhondu. This man Balwant, he alleged, had borrowed a sum of Rs. 20 from one Bhagwandin in the name of a woman, named Maibai, and when the postman came to inquire into the matter in the month of April or May, accused told him to see Bhagwandin. His Worship remarked that the statement of the accused had raised some doubts in his mind, and if Mr. Little wished it, he would commit the accused to the Sessions. But he doubted whether he whould be justified in adopting that course. Mr. Little suggested that the case might be postponed, and in the meantime search might be made for the real Balwant and the story about his cheating Bhagwandin be inquired into. The case was then adjourned for further enquiry.

CHRISTMAS WEEK AT NANDOD.—A local correspondent writes :—A very happy week was spent in Nandod by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Chatrapati Chatrasingji and all his subjects. His Highness takes a great interest in the game of cricket, tennis, and all those games which improve the physique of the growing generation. Christmas week began with a cricket match between the Nandod Gymkhana and the outsiders of the Rajpipla State. Tents were pitched for different sects on the Gymkhana ground, and refreshments were provided by his Highness for all present. The cricket pitch was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Patel, who takes a great interest in the game. His Highness graced the occasion with his presence, and remained there for the whole time the match continued. Several officers of the State, the headmaster of the Nandod High School, and some assistant teachers also were present there to witness the game, which excited great enthusiasm. The High School, too, was closed through the kindness of Mr. Varajral Suntokeral Desai. The outsiders having won the toss, selected to field. This match resulted in a win for the gymkhana by eight runs. Kumar Saheb Shri Narsaibgji and Digvigisingji made a splendid show on behalf of the gymkhana, and Mr. Labhashanker on the opposite side. The next event was a tennis tournament, for which his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Chatrapati Chatrasingji offered a tennis racket to the winner. Out of the several competitors Kumar Shri Digvigisingji came out with flying colours and deservedly won the prize. After this three cheers for his Highness were enthusiastically given out by all those who were present.—The usual proclamation day parade was held on the 1st. His Highness the Maharaja Gishaheb Shri Chatrapati Chatrasingji, the Kumar Sahebs, as also his Highness' brothers and several of the State officers attended. A salute of 31 guns was fired. The infantry and police fired their *feu de joie*. Some manœuvre and a brilliant march past followed, and the proceedings terminated with three ringing cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The day was observed as a general holiday by order of our ruler. The week terminated with an interesting cricket match between the Pantaloons and the Dhoturs. The Pantaloons chiefly included the Rajkumars and the Parsees, and the Dhoturs included most of the Hindus. The captain of the Dhoturs Mr. Vin Durgaram, having won the toss elected to field. The Kumar Sahebs and Mr. Hector Ratanji Kothawala made a splendid show on behalf of the Pantaloons. The bowling of Thakore Saheb Shri Prabhatsingji, Mr. Hector, and Mr. Magan was much applauded. This match eventually terminated in a win for the Pantaloons by five wickets and 109 runs.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A BALL ROOM.

SAD END OF THE ANNUAL TELEGRAPH DANCE.

THE termination of the annual ball, given by the members of the Telegraph Recreation Club, and held in the Town Hall on Friday night, was marred by an unfortunate accident, which resulted in the death of Mr. Percy Game, aged twenty-three, a telegraph signaller employed in the Central Telegraph Office. Deceased, it was alleged, used to drink heavily, although a small quantity of alcohol had great effect on him. He took part in the ball, but at the commencement Mr. M. M. Mathews, the secretary of the Telegraph Recreation Club, knowing the habits of the deceased, warned him not to disgrace the function by taking any liquor, telling him at the same time that he was at liberty to enjoy himself as much as he liked after the ball was over. Game promised that he would not take anything at the ball, and he seems to have adhered to the undertaking. He took no liquor until 4 o'clock in the morning, when, after the ball was over, Game went up to the refreshment bar and had several pegs of whisky together with Mr. Hyde and Lance-Corporal Breem. The drinks rendered the deceased unsteady on his feet. He and his companions started to leave the ball, but just before going Hyde went back to the bar for another peg of whiskey and Breem followed him, leaving deceased on a chair at the top of the staircase at the north end of the Town Hall. When they returned to the staircase a minute after, they found that Game was not in the chair. They went downstairs to look for him and came upon his body lying at the foot of the staircase in a pool of blood. Deceased was unconscious, breathing heavily. Breem went out for a doctor, but could not find one, and when he returned a quarter of an hour after he found that Game was dead. It was evident that immediately after his friends had left him in the chair, deceased attempted either to follow them in the hall or to go down the staircase, and in doing so, as he was unsteady, fell over the balustrade of the staircase on to the pavement below, fracturing the skull. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry in the morning in the Town Hall, regarding the death of the deceased, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Malcolm Michael Mathews, telegraph master in charge of the receiving and despatching offices, Central Telegrah Office, residing at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, in identifying the body of the deceased, deposed that deceased was a telegraph signaller in the Central Telegraph Office, and was about twenty-three years of age. The witness as well as the deceased were present at the annual Telegraph Ball, which took place at the Town Hall on the previous night. Deceased used to drink heavily and on the night in question witness told him not to disgrace the ball by drinking any liquor, and he promised he would not take any. He then appeared to be sober. Witness did not see him after one o'clock that morning, and about 5-45 a.m. he was called up at the Telegraph Quarters and told that the deceased had had a fall at the Town Hall and was dead. Witness went there and saw deceased's dead body lying at the bottom of the staircase, where it had been recently viewed by the jury. There was a pool of blood on the ground and the deceased had a wound on the right temple. Witness left the building of the Telegrah Recreation Club, and left the Town Hall at 4-30 a.m. that day. At that time the deceased had not fallen. Witness told the deceased, when he promised not to drink liquor at the ball, that after the ball was over he might enjoy himself as much as he liked.

Mr. Robert William Hyde, fireman, employed in the E. B. and C. I. Railway, and residing at Parel, deposed that he was present at the Telegraph Annual Ball at the Town Hall on the previous night and saw the deceased there. Witness had known the deceased from boyhood as they were at school together. On the previous night witness and deceased had several half-pegs together. They and Lance-Corporal Breem left the bar together at about 4 a.m., and just before going out of the hall, witness left them and went back to the bar for another peg of whiskey. Breem then came and told witness to be in a hurry as the deceased was waiting for them. When they got outside the hall Breem said "Hullo! he is not here!" They went downstairs and found deceased lying on his right side at the foot of the staircase and a pool of blood under his head. Breem went out for a doctor and witness remained with the deceased. He was unconscious and died before Breem returned.

Lawrence Henry Breem, Lance-Corporal in the Royal Irish Rifles, and military signaller in the Central Telegraph Office, deposed that he had known the deceased for the last three months. A little liquor had a great effect on him. After the ball was over, at about 4 a.m., deceased, several peg-tops of whiskey and soda afterwards very unsteady on his feet. Witness was leaving the hall with him at 4-30 a.m. and after placing deceased on a chair, at the top of the staircase, went back to fetch a friend, and when he returned he found deceased had left the chair. Witness and his friend went downstairs to look for him, and they came upon him lying at the foot of the staircase. Deceased was then breathing heavily and there was a pool of blood under his head. All the lamps were then out, except a small one at the entrance of the staircase. Witness ran out to get a doctor, but could not find one, and when he returned in about fifteen minutes, he found the deceased was dead.

The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his accidentally falling over the balustrade of the staircase at the north end of the Town Hall.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

HEAVY scoring was the order of the day on Friday morning last. With a 27 and five 25's at 500 yards at the head of the list and four 25's at the top at 600 yards—the quality of the shooting may be judged. A good number turned out and an enjoyable morning was spent. The full scores are :—

15TH COMPETITION.

	500 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Cr-sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25b
Vol O Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	24d
C P Offr G Williams, Royal Navy	24c
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	24f
Vol R H Skinner, G I P Ry Vols	24g
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	24g
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23
Lce Corpl H Kow, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
C P Offr N Silvester, Royal Navy	20
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Mr E Good, Civilian	18
C P Offr H Ault, Royal Navy	17
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	11

a Handicapped 8 points, b handicapped 4 points, c handicapped 6 points, d winner of 1st spoon, e winner of 2nd spoon, f handicapped 2 points, and g winner of 3rd spoon.

16TH COMPETITION.

	600 yds.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25c
C P Offr G Williams, Royal Navy	25d
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24e
Lce Corpl H Kow, Bo Vol Rifles	23f
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	23d
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23f
Corpl J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	22f
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22d
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol B R Skinner, G I P Ry Vols	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	20
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	19
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Vol C Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	17
C P Offr H Ault, Royal Navy	13
C P Offr N Silvester, Royal Navy	13
Mr E Good, Civilian	11

a Handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon, b handicapped 3 points, c handicapped 4 points winner of 3rd spoon, d handicapped 4 points, e handicapped 2 points winner of 1st spoon, f handicapped 2 points.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colabs, Fort, Northern, and Esplanade	9	6	15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	30	10	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	12	57
D Khetwady and Girgaum	3	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	9	42
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	e	e	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	27	30
Total	79	65	213
Same date last year	87	42	213
Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	88

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colabs, Fort, Northern and Esplanade	11	3	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Omerkhadi, and Dongri	12	10	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	26	1	37
D Khetwadi and Girgaum	4	3	17
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	8	42
F Parel	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	2	9
Hospitals	0	33	36
Total	80	61	192
Total plague deaths to date	14,916	13,319	
Same date last year	82	40	197
Total mortality same date 1896	..	..	74

A SEGREGATION CAMP AND HOSPITAL FOR MARATHAS AND MILL-HANDS.

Thanks to the exertions of Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police, a plague hospital and segregation camp for Marathas has come into existence to supply an urgent want. A few days back Sir James Campbell, Chairman of the Plague Committee, wrote to Mr. Gell, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, asking for help to get a hospital for Marathas, who number two lakhs in Bombay. They include traders, mill-hands, cartmen, and labourers both from the Deccan and the Konkan. Mr. Gell consulted Sardar Abdul Ali, through whose praiseworty efforts the hospital is now an accomplished fact. Profiting by the sad experience of the obstinacy of the mill-hands in refusing to go to the municipal hospital, the millowners have not been slow to help the movement. Sir George Cotton has, with his usual generosity, come in front to rescue the poor mill-hands and their families. His valuable time and energy is devoted to looking after the comfort of these poor people, of whom he has proved to be a staunch and valued friend. The Sardar called a meeting of leading Marathas last Sunday week, and it was presided over by himself. There he told the leaders of the community of the necessity to erect a hospital and segregation camp and raise a fund for the purpose. Such a project cannot be too highly commended; for it assures the poor people that they are not neglected by their own people and they willingly go to the hospital. A fund was started at the meeting, and Rs. 2,300 were collected on the spot, Sardar Abdul Ali heading the list by himself subscribing Rs. 100. The success with which the scheme was received by the millowners and other wealthy people in Bombay is remarkable. They have declared dividends on shares every six months, that a dividend on the transferred shares was due to him from both companies on 30th June. He sued the companies because they wrongly paid them to Mr. McRobert, and he sued Mr. McRobert because he had wrongly received them. The suits were dismissed with cost by the Lower Court, which relied for its decision mainly on a passage in "Lindley on Companies," to the effect that "the law is that, unless a different intention is expressed, it is necessarily implied that the purchaser becomes entitled to all dividends declared after the contract is made, though they may be declared for a period antecedent to the contract." The deeds of transfer in the suit were silent as to the disposal of dividends on the shares. Both appeals being identical were argued together.

After summing up at great length the arguments by counsel on both sides, already reported in the *Pioneer* of December 9th, the District Judge continued :—The arguments used by the learned counsel for the respondent, Mr. McRobert, have more weight than those used by the learned pleader for the appellant. The latter are not very explicit on the subject of apportionment, and they are moreover defective in that they are unsupported by rulings or precedents applicable to a case like the present, while the former have the support of the cases and authorities quoted, and of the very emphatic *dictum* of Mr. Justice Lindley in page 490 of the work on companies on which the Lower Court relied. The case of Jones and Ogle (quoted by the plaintiff) supports the respondent, for the dividends concerned in it were specifically bequeathed. In the absence of any ruling quoted to the contrary the dividends referred to in section 36 of the Transfer of Property Act must be taken to mean dividends already declared at the time of transfer. It is accordingly decided that without an express stipulation in the deed of transfer as to retention of dividends by the transferor they must be held to pass to the transferee, and are not apportionable under section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, and that *ad interim* payments of dividends accrue at the time of their declaration, and not *de die in diem*. With regard to the claim against the companies, the learned vakil for the appellant was unable to prove in what manner they were liable for the claim, and as Mr. Strachey pointed out, there was a misjoinder of causes of action in joining them with Mr. McRobert as respondents for the purpose of these appeals. The claim against the latter made on appeal, was for apportionment of the dividend under section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act which concerns only transferer and transferee; and admittedly the companies had nothing to do with the transactions between the former; while the companies were sued for a wrongful action. In the Lower Court possibly there was no misjoinder, for both companies and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET.—Our esteemed customers are informed that we have resumed business from TO-DAY, and will be glad to make over to them such PICTURES of ours as are ready for delivery on application. The BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.—D. B. DINSHA and Co.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, Mazagon, RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, January 17th. Application to HEAD MASTER of Boy's School or SISTER in CHARGE of Girl's School.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Re-opens 11th January, 1898, 8 a.m., for Ladies also. Typewriting Class. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

NEW TIES "For TYING A BOW," Bright Tartan Checks, Stripes, &c., soft washing Material. Just received, 6 for Rs. 2-, ACQUITH and Lor, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wide circulation. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS.

IT is hereby notified, under Rule 5 of the Rules for the ELECTION of TWO FELLOWS in January, 1898 (published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II, of 11th November 1897), that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election under the Rule:—

1. Dhanodar Ganesh Palhye, M. A.,—proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M. A., LL. B., C.I.E., Messrs. K. R. Daphtary, B.A., LL.B., and F. K. Banaji, M.A.

2. Krishnaji Madhavrao Joglekar, M. A.,—proposed by Messrs. S. S. Sethar, B.A., LL.B., S. N. Chitale, B.A., LL.B., and D. G. Pathye, M. A.

3. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, B. A., LL.B.,—proposed by Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patell, M.A., LL.B., and Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Ghanashem Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., and Kavasji Behanji Setna, B.A., LL.B., and Messrs. Ganpat S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., and Jamietram Jivanram Vakil, B.A., LL.B.

4. Manmukhr m Krishnamukhram Mehta, B.A., LL.B., —proposed by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., and Messrs. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., and T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc.

5. Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Maiyi, M.A., LL. B.,—proposed by Messrs. Rustam K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B., and Man bhashankar Jivanram Vakil, B.A., LL.B., and the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. N. V. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B.

6. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. & S.,—proposed by the Honourable Messrs. K. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., and Vaji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., and the Honourable Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B.

NOTE.—Printed voting paper will be supplied to such of the voters as may apply for them to the undersigned. There is, however, no prescribed form of voting papers, and any paper satisfying the conditions laid down in the Regulations will be accepted.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M. D., B. Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

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His Excellency LORD SANDHURST.
The Theatrical Event of the Year
In the Welcome Appearance of
The World's Greatest Illusionist,
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH JAN.,
Season ABSOLUTELY
LIMITED TO FOUR PERFORMANCES.
Music, Magic, Mirth, and Marvellous Mystery!!
BOX PLAN open at SOUNDY & Co., Wednesday Morning.
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The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before Steamer's departure otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

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PROPRIETOR.

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PROF. H. WINTER,
THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure,

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts,

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to
THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,
WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache Earache, Cat arrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.

Will remain here up to 10th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-8th per cent. in Consols, at 112 15-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 117. The market rates of discount were advanced 1-8d. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making the rate 2½ per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 3-16ths, to 26 7-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 56 7-8; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were still quoted at £62¼. Four lakhs of Council Wire Transfers on Calcutta were allotted at Is. 4 1-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at Is. 3 7-32d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £90,000 in Silver, and the same amount in Gold, all for this port. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London yesterday at £55 15s. per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 7-8. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25 22½.

To-day, all the financial quotations usually served by Reuter are unchanged.

White Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34½s. per 492lbs. c. i. f, sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull; and yellow Gozerat Rapeseed at 38s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; and to-day, yellow Gujerat Rapeseed has been quoted 3d. lower, at 37½s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment, to the same ports, market quiet.

An advance of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3½d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64th. higher in all positions. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*., Imports 20,000 bales.

The Manchester market was steady. Reuter quotes fair makes of 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, at 3s. 11d. per piece; 8½lbs. Shirtings, at 4s. 6¼d.; 20lbs. Jaconets, at 1s. 10 1-4d.; 20lbs. Mulls, at 2s.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 6¼d. per lb.

The price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday remained at 5 15-16 cents. per lb., Futures being two points higher for April, and one point for July, at 5·88 cents, and 6 cents, respectively. The Receipts of Cotton at the United States Ports yesterday were 44,000 baler.

To-day, Cotton prices in New York show no change from yesterday's quotations either for ready or future delivery. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,580,000 bales, as against 7,230,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market business has been upon a small scale to-day, and the feeling quiet; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 137½; and 200 Akote, at Rs. 250; while the Mills have taken 400 bales of ready new Bengal, and Oomra descriptions, at previous rates.

In WHEAT and SEEDS there has been no movement.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,539 bales.
Wheat	1,183 cwts.
Linseed	1,916 "
Gingellyseed	5,999 "
Castorseed	1,498 "
Rice	5,485 "

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which, however, there was no enquiry, and during the day, 1s. 3 15-16d. was obtainable; while in Merchants' Paper we have heard of but few transactions, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31 32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·164	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been an inactive market; but prices have recovered somewhat from yesterday's decline, 3 1-2 per Cents being now quoted 104 7-8 for cash, and 95 3-8 for the February account, Buyers, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a dull and drooping feeling in this market to-day. Queen Mills are Rs. 20 lower; David, Framjee Petit, Indian Manufacturing, Manockjee Petit, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; Colaba Land and Mill and Jamshed Manufacturing, Rs. 2 1-2 each.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32
The Manchester Market has been steady	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	26 7-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	55,000	bales.
" " Surats	100	"
" Imports of cotton	140,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	
" Stock of cotton	910,000	"
" " Surats	6,000	"

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th December 1897, on 1,573·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,088	47,21,460	1,50,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks...	28,81,088	49,01,460	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,750	2,50,574	5,887	3,82,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	166	3	244
Total to corresponding date do.	30,48,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,83,719

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 8,291
Increase to date..... " 1,53,542

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th December, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	56,000	1,87,000	4,000	2,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	121	406	9	536
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	19,81,149	31,87,541	86,468	51,75,158
Total for 24 weeks...	19,57,149	33,74,541	90,468	54,22,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,741	1,89,655	2,484	3,23,880
Per mile of Ry do.	286	412	5	703
Total to corresponding date do.	24,31,578	33,17,623	1,05,667	58,55,168

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 76,880
Disto. to date..... " 4,33,010

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JAN. 8.

10 p.m.	70·3

SUNDAY.—JAN. 9.

6 a.m.	68·7
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	80·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROSARIO—QUADROS—January 8, at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Bochum, S. J., John Angelo De Rosario, 2nd son of the late Dr. Baptist and grandson of late Sir Roger De Faria, to Philomina Theresa de Quadros, second daughter of Michael R. de Quadros, Kt. C. G. M. (No cards.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PEMBERTON—December 18, at Swindon Manor House, near Cheltenham, the wife of Colonel W W Pemberton, I S C, son.

PENROSE—December 14, at Wyastone-place, Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E R Penrose, Bo S C, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUNTER—FAWCETT—December 22, at All Saints' Norfolk square, W. Cecil, youngest son of the late Walter John Hunter, K C S, of Bangharut House, Baughurst, Hants, to Mabel, daughter of the late Walter Thomas Fawcett, of 70, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park.

LAING—HEWATT—December 21, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Frederick Robert Ninian Laing, Barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Robert Laing, of Jedburgh, N B, to Janie, elder daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir William N W Hewett, V C, K C B, K C S I.

SHAW—ANDREWES—December 18, at St Andrew's, Westminster, Victor Alfred, son of the late Henry Shaw, Solicitor Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Florence Theresa, widow of John Luckham Williams Andrews, of Lincoln's Inn and Pulmari Argentina, third daughter of the late Colonel William Worsley Davis, Bengal Staff Corps.

TWENTYMAN—BANNERMAN—December 15, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Colonel Twentyman, C B, to Emily, eldest daughter of Colonel P W Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, and Mrs Bannerman.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—Dec 17, at Pevensey Bay, Cecilia Cadogan Currie, youngest daughter of the late Dr Claud Currie, Physician General, Madras Army, aged 67.

KELLIE—Dec 16, at Ealing, James Kellie, Esq. late Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, ag ed 81.

MOORE—Dec 13, at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, Benjamin Moore, formany years resident in Calcutta.

SPINNER—Dec 23rd, at the residence of her sisters, Botton House, Withington, Zillah, the beloved wife of Emil Spinner, of Bombay and Manchester, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Johnson of Beston, Market Drayton.

THOMPSON—Nov 24, at 482, High Street, Mrs J A Thompson, of Cheltenham and Calcutta.

THOMSON—Dec 21, at 24, Morchiston-avenue, Edinburgh, James Thomson, late of Ceylon.

WATKIN—Dec 21, at 42, Brunswick-place, Hove, Brighton, Anne, widow of Colonel H S Watkin, Bombay Army, aged 83.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1898.

EXCHANGE having once again got within a measurable distance of a one and fourpenny rupee, the Government are not unnaturally anxious to find a way of keeping it there. When the Mints were closed, one of the objects in view was the eventual establishment of a gold standard. The vicissitudes which have since marked the career of the rupee, divorced from silver value, has prevented the realisation of that part of the plan. Mr. A. M. Lindsay, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, in 1892 published a pamphlet propounding a scheme for the establishment of a gold standard with machinery designed to keep the rupee at a stable ratio of one and fourpence or one and sixpence the currency, exclusively of silver as at present, contracting or expanding automatically according to the needs of the commercial community. The scheme was much commented upon by the financial press in London which showed its competence for dealing with such matters by oft-repeated declarations that there was no precedent for such a proposal, and that it was therefore impossible to predict what the results might be. Mr. Ottomar Haupt, a financial authority on the Continent, pointed out that the scheme was similar to that which had been found to act satisfactorily in the Dutch Netherlands and in Austria-Hungary. Mr. Haupt, with the experience of what had been already done in other countries to guide him, expressed the fullest approval of Mr. Lindsay's scheme. Certain details have been changed in deference to criticism, but this proposal now is again brought forward, and, as we understand, with some prospect of being taken seriously into consideration by the Government of India. The essence of the plan is to provide for the automatic restriction of the currency by means analogous to those provided under present arrangements for its automatic expansion, when the rupee reaches one and fourpence. Government now undertake to convert sterling money into rupees at the rate of one and fourpence, thus providing for the automatic expansion of the rupee currency and preventing the rupee going above that rate. Mr. Lindsay asks that means should be taken by which the rupee can be converted into sterling money at two per cent. less than the one and fourpenny rate. The result would be that the rupee currency would contract automatically and the exchange rate would not fall below 1-3 11-16d. Mr. Lindsay claims as the special merit of this scheme that "the temporary withdrawal from circulation of the rupees thus converted into sterling drafts on a fund located in London, is the most economical mode of contraction hitherto devised. It withdraws rupees from the hands of remitters only, and takes from them only those rupees that, if left in their hands, would depress exchange below the fixed conversion rate." It is proposed that a conversion fund should be established in London by borrowing, say, five millions sterling. As the scheme originally stood, the Bank of England was to provide the fund and keep its silver reserve, made optional under the Bank Act, in India, so as to render it unnecessary to send the rupees for conversion to England. One of the London financial papers believed it would be impossible to foretell whether five millions worth or fifty millions worth of silver would be presented for conversion in London. Mr. Haupt, acquainted with the practical working of a similar scheme, had no such misgivings. He held that the conversion fund must, as a matter of course, strengthen and could not possibly weaken or endanger silver token currency in India. He adduced the example of the Netherlands, where a very small gold reserve of less than five hundred thousand pounds sufficed to sustain the credit of fifteen millions sterling silver money in the mother country, and nineteen millions in the Dutch Colonies. The scheme while subjected to much criticism of the facile kind which assumes that such a proposal has never worked and could not be made to work, has obtained the approval of many competent authorities. It eminently deserves the careful consideration of Government. If the ideal of a gold standard is to be realised, Mr. Linsday's scheme suggests a means by which the change can be affected with the minimum of shock and with every prospect of establishing a fixed rate of exchange.

THE one thing that stands out clear in the political situation in the Far East is that Germany has acquired not only Kiaochau, but a good deal of adjacent territory with all sovereign rights, for a period of fifty years. A lease of that kind is practically renewable for ever. The observer cannot fail to admire the prudence with which Germany stipulated that if Kiaochau and its surroundings do not turn out to be as defensible or as profitable as she expected, some other port may be selected subject, of course, to China's approval. It was a singular incident in this business that the *Times'* correspondent in Pekin telegraphed a week ago that Kiaochau was to be evacuated and that Germany was to receive instead the islet of Samsah in Fo-Kien. The *Times* evidently had reason to credit the authenticity of that information, for in a leader it pointed out that the new situation would command the British trade route between Hongkong and Shanghai, as Biserta commands the communication between Gibraltar and Malta. It was also hinted that Great Britain could not regard with indifference the change in the political equilibrium in the China Seas which would endanger British Maritime supremacy, and that it would be necessary to seek for compensation for the aggrandisement of other Powers in that region. The official organs in Berlin angrily contradicted the statement that Samsah was to be substituted for Kiaochau. The Germans remain at Kiaochau, with the right to erect defences and with the evident intention of exercising that right. It was remarked that Russia, which at one time thought of establishing a naval port and arsenal at Kiaochau, assented with great complacency to the acquisition of the position by Germany. The French press considers the concession of Kiaochau to the Power which holds Alsace-Lorraine, as a fair reward for her part in procuring the retrocession of the Liotung Peninsula to Japan. This remarkable complaisance is outdone by that of China, whose five thousand soldiers evacuated Kiaochau when five hundred German marines presented themselves at one of the gates. The equanimity with which the Pekin Government submitted to the occupation, and ratified it, even conceding sovereign rights over the adjacent territory, can only be explained by the existence of an understanding between China, Russia, and France that Germany should become one of themselves; in other words, that there is a community of interests amongst those four Powers. The question arises whether the large concessions so readily made to Germany are to be regarded as compensation for services rendered in 1895, or are in part prepayment for further favours to come. Is there a guarantee by the three continental Powers against possible aggression on the part of Great Britain and Japan? It is to be noted that the *Times*, which ten days ago spoke of the necessity for obtaining compensation equivalent to the aggrandisement of other Powers in that field, now states that Great Biritain "does not design joining in any partition of China, but aims at preserving the Chinese Empire as a vast field for the extension of trade." With this view it is suggested that financial assistance should be given to China in return for the commercial advantages which would accrue. On the following day it was reported that a Chinese Loan of three per cent. has been issued on the Stock Exchange at 110, a considerable improvement on the proferred assistance of the Hooley Syndicate, who wanted three and a-half per cent. for a loan at 97. The money will go into the coffers of Japan, and add some more ironclads to the now powerful fleet of the Island Empire. Meanwhile Russia is installed at Port Arthur, and Germany will fortify her position in Kiaochau Bay. France is impassive and will remain so until some Power commits an aggression in the South. As an earnest of her pacific intentions, she reinforces her fleet in the northern waters. The reorganisation of the Chinese army has been entrusted to Russian officers, while Chinese cadets are receiving instruction in the Czar's military schools. When the Japanese indemnity is paid China will be able to utilise her loans to reconstruct her fleet; that is, if the Russian Government does not intimate to the Tsungli Yamen, as it has recently to the Porte, that the Czar will regard any unnecessary addition to the fleet as an unfriendly act. The partition of China has been talked of for some months past as the partition of Turkey was two years ago. Will there be a similar disillusion in the Far East? It is scarcely three years since the Emperor William painted with his Imperial brush an alarming picture of the Yellow Dragon menacing European civilisation, the German sword, wielded by an Archangel, its sole defence. Prince Henry's mailed fist will now replace St. Michael's glaive.

MR. H. KENNEDY'S report on the working of the police in the Bombay Presidency exclusive of Sind during the year 1896 shows that the number of offences recorded under all heads rose from 38,531 to 40,289. As the principal cause of the increase was the scarcity which prevailed during the latter part of the year, and consequent high prices of grain it cannot be regarded as serious. If the cases of "actual crime"—a technical term for cognizable offences—are alone taken into consideration the increase is only from 13,645 to 13,918. The number of "excluded cases" is very large and fluctuates considerably in the different districts. Asked by Government to give an explanation of this fluctuation, the Inspector-General is not able to assign any particular reason. Complaints have to be entered on the crime registers as such, while on enquiry it turns out that the complaints are made through a misunderstanding of facts, or are so misrepresented by the complainants or by the petition writers whom they employ; and this is not found out until after they have been investigated. Chief Constables are chary of refusing to investigate complaints which seem to be frivolous, as the party who alleges a grievance may appeal to a higher authority with the additional complaint that the Chief Constable has refused to take up the case. Rather than appear to shirk an investigation which after all may be required, the police make enquiries, only to find their time has been wasted for nothing. Forty-three per cent. of complaints made to the police were excluded as against 42 in the previous year, and 40 per cent. of complaints made direct to the magistrates were dealt with in the same way. The percentage in police complaints varies from 73 in the Ratnagiri district which is noted for its litigious proclivities to 10 in the Panch Mahals. Most of the Konkan and some of the Deccan districts have high percentages, but in Gujarat the people are less addicted to rushing off to the police with complaints in trivial or *quasi* civil disputes. Like variations are discoverable in regard to maliciously false complaints though the ratio in the various districts does not correspond to that quoted for "excluded cases." Thus Ratnagari had only nine maliciously false charges preferred as against 99 in Satara, 94 in Naisk, 62 in Thana, and so on. The total for the Presidency was 764; out of 252 prosecutions instituted there were 81 convictions, while 91 were discharged or acquitted, the rest of the cases pending at the close of the year. Most people will agree with Mr. Kennedy that these figures indicate that neither the police or the magistracy do as much as they might to deter persons from the baneful practice of instituting malicious prosecutions. At the same time even the most zealous police officer is beset with difficulties when he attempts to bring such offenders to book. As Mr. Kennedy says, "the misrepresentations of facts are often so guarded and obscure that it is impossible to proceed upon them against complainants without affirmative proof of a specific character that a false charge has been knowingly and wilfully made"—and such proof is usually very difficult to get. Evidence that is sufficient to raise the presumption that a charge is probably false and may

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MOVE UP THE NILE.

THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The second detachment of the Lincoln Regiment has started up the Nile to-night.

The Seaforth Highlanders replace the Lincolns at Cairo.

The Nile force is being hurriedly pushed forward to the front, and the Lincolnshire Regiment has started a week earlier than was originally arranged.

The Army operations in the Soudan will comprise 18,000 Egyptian troops, the Nile flotilla of gunboats, and three British battalions. More will be added if necessary.

The Sirdar Kitchener will have the chief command.

JAN. 9.

It is reported that the 56th Battery of Artillery at Aldershot has been ordered to Egypt.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The indictment in the original Dreyfus case has been published, and shows that the prisoner's condemnation was entirely based upon a memorandum, which three experts declared to be in his handwriting, whilst two denied it was.

It is now suggested that the real writer was Count Esterhazy.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Imperial solicitors have intervened in the question of locating Indians outside Transvaal towns with the view to framing a test case.

THE POSITION IN CHINA.

CHINA REFUSES A RUSSIAN LOAN.

JAN. 7.

Reuter wires from Pekin that China has refused a Russian Loan.

THE LEASE OF KIAOCHAU.

JAN. 8.

Reuter wires from Pekin that the lease of Kiaochau to Germany is only for fifty years, but that Germany demanded ninety.

The Chinese resent the concessions made to Germany.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE HENRY FROM SUEZ.

Prince Henry, with the German cruisers Deutschland and Gefion, has left Suez for China.

RISING IN BASUTOLAND.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 8.

The Basuto Chiefs Moiketsi and Masupha have risen against the paramount Chief Lerothodi, who with 15,000 men has surrounded and attacked the rebels many of whom were killed.

More fighting is expected.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The British trade returns for December show that the imports have decreased two and a-half millions, and the exports one million.

For the whole year the imports show an increase of nine and a-half millions, and the exports a decrease of five and three-quarter millions.

HONORS FOR MAIZAR.

Lieutenant H. S. De Brett has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services rendered at Maizar.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The death is announced of Dr. Ernest Hart.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The crop reports in this week's *Gazette* are generally favourable except in Madras, where no improvement in prospects has taken place and the agricultural operations continue to fall behind for want of rain. Rain also is much needed in the North-West and Central Provinces for bringing on spring crops, which, however, are so far in good condition.

The only province which still has a considerable number of people under relief is Bombay, where the total is nineteen thousand, Madrass and the Central Provinces having only eight thousand between them.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 9.

Saturday's plague returns show 14 cases and 17 deaths in the City; 3 cases and 2 deaths in the Cantonment; 3 deaths in the Suburban limits; and 7 cases in the District.

Sunday's figures give 13 attacks and 15 deaths in the City; one attack and 3 deaths in the Cantonment; 2 cases in the Suburban limits; and 9 attacks and 10 deaths in the District.

Native passengers arriving by train this morning had their clothes disinfected at the station, and were then marched off under military escort to Bamburda Health Camp, where they will have to undergo seven to ten days' quarantine.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 7.

Rai Bahadur Bipin Bose, C.I.E., left Nagpur for Calcutta to-day, to sit on the Famine Commission. Mr. Maneckjee B. Dadabhoy, the leading barrister of Nagpur, is appointed to act during his absence as Government Advocate in the Central Provinces. Mr. Dadabhoy's nomination has been received with much satisfaction both by the bar and the general public.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANGROL.

MANGROL, JAN. 8.

A public meeting was held to-day to give heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Virchand Dipchand on the conference on him of the Companionship of the Indian Empire.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here, this evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca (extra) left here this morning for London direct.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro left Singapore, for Bombay, on the 8th instant.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL PALMER'S INSPECTION.

THE MISSING SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MAMANI, JAN. 8.

General Palmer rode through from Bara yesterday, inspecting the various posts and the new road on the way. In the afternoon he inspected the defences of this camp, which are now very strong, and the various corps in it.

A letter from Colour-Sergeant Walker, dated 6th, arrived yesterday enclosing a receipt for certain articles which had been sent him and asking for some bandages. He is in constant communication with General Westmacott.

JAN. 9.

The following is the text of the last letter from Sergeant Walker to General Westmacott:—"Permit me to offer my heartiest thanks for all the articles mentioned in the attached list, which I have handed to the bearer receipted. I cannot find words to express to you sufficiently my gratitude for the time and attention you have given towards me. I consider that I have now good reason to keep up my spirits, and if I may be permitted I return the compliments of the season."

Five lances, a trumpet, and a bugle, belonging to the 9th Bengal Lancers, were returned to-day through the headman of Barkai.

General Palmer returned to Peshawar yesterday.

THE TAKING OF THE TANGA PASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Sanghao, Jan. 8.—General Meiklejohn went on ahead with the 20th Punjabis and West Kents after the taking of the Tanga Pass by General Blood on Friday, reaching Kingargali, in the heart of the Bonner country, the same evening. They spent the night there unmolested, the Sappers meanwhile working on the road behind and bivouacking on the pass. It seems the enemy who held the pass on Friday were the Salarzais, Asherzai, and Gadezais two thousand strong. Colonel Adams has returned to Charbanda after reconnoitring Persai.

LAHORE, JAN. 8.

THE ASSAULT OF THE PASS

was delivered yesterday most successfully. The timing of the front attack with the turning movement was perfect. The 20th Punjab Infantry, which executed the turning movement, captured a high peak on the hills north of the pass at 1-30 and here secured two standards. The Royal West Kent Regiment, 21st Punjab Infantry, and Highland Light Infantry made the frontal attack, the former up the new pass which they topped at 13-50. The 21st Punjab Infantry reached the crest on the left of the former regiment at 2 o'clock, and the Highland Light Infantry on the left at 1-58 p.m. The 10th Field Battery commenced action at 9 a.m. The casualties are at present unknown, but owing to the excellent handling of troops and sustained and effective artillery fire they would appear to be very small.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A telegram, dated Sanghao, 8th January, runs:—Colonel Adams has opened communication with General Meiklejohn from a camp about six miles east of Kingargali. He helioed to General Blood's Force on the eighth from Bampokla, and was then out on a reconnaissance towards Barsak. The road over the Tanga Pass was opened today and mules with supplies are getting over it. Telegraph wire was cut on the sixth near Mianhkan. A sepoy of the 16th Bengal Infantry fell over a cliff on the pass on the night of the 7th, death being instantaneous. The Highland Light Infantry private, who was dangerously wounded, died on the 8th.

Ali Musjid (8th).—General Symons arrived at Ali Musjid on the 8th all well. The troops are busily engaged making themselves comfortable, and protecting themselves against the biting winds.

Lundi Kotal (8th).—Looted property having been reported as concealed in Isapila Mola, north of the road near Sultan Khel, General Hammond visited it to-day, and found a quantity of timber and some furniture and iron roofing. No opposition was met with.

Pesahwar (8th).—The Zakka Khels have brought into Camp Mamani from the Bara Valley nine camels looted eighteen days ago.

Thall (8th January).—The head-quarters of the Kurram Moveable Column and three Squadrons of the Bengal Cavalry left Thall for Doaba, and after picking up the fourth Squadron at Doaba will march on the ninth to Hangu en route to Khushalgarh.

THE TANGA PASS.

IMPRACTICABLE FOR MULES.

THE ZAKKHA KHELS JIRGAH.

JAN. 8.

Bonner news, dated Sanghao, 7th January, says:—A portion of the road near the crest of the Tanga Pass is quite impracticable for mules as is also the descent on the Bonner side, which is very short and steep. The valley leading down to Kingargali is from 400 to 800 yards wide, and the village is on the border of a well cultivated and level plain, about 2,500 yards from the new pass. It is doubtful whether transport will be able to cross on Saturday. Coolies with men's coats and blankets accompanied the troops over the pass. The casualties are not yet known, but they appear to be very few, due to the effective artillery fire and the long range volleys of the Buffs. The latter were on the crest of the ridge south of the pass and parallel to it, and fired at a range of from 1,200 to 1,400 yards.

A Peshawar telegram of the 6th instant says:—The Zakkha Khels sent in a messenger to camp at Mamani, asking permission to send in a jirgah to hear how the terms have been apportioned.

A reconnoitring party, sent out from Mamani on the 4th instant, visited the Inawa Gharra caves five miles off and Zakeda caves three miles from camp. No signs of recent habitations were seen.

A Lundi Kotal telegram of Friday says:—The Sappers and 34th Pioneers are repairing waterworks. The usual foragers were sent out to Nikki and Wali Khel Villages. No opposition was offered. No more Zakka Khels have been seen on the Khyber, so it is probable that the report of their having left the pass is true.

THE KINGARGALI PASS.

PREPARING FOR THE ASSAULT.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

Sanghao, 6th January.—The force concentrated here to-day. Immediately after the arrival in camp a reconnaissance by the General Officer Commanding the force in person, accompanied by brigadiers and officers commanding the regiments, was made to examine the pass and decide on the plan of attack. The enemy was seen in large numbers crowning the crest of the hills on the north of the gorge leading to the pass. On the top of the pass itself, which is about 3,800 feet above sea-level, as the present camp is about 2,000 feet the rise to the pass, about 1,800 feet, which is accomplished in about one mile of road. The hills on both sides of the gorge are very steep. The Sappers and Miners covered by 20th Punjab Infantry have been busy all day improving the entrance to the gorge, whilst the Bonners have been energetically, but ineffectually the tossing large rocks from the crest of the hills in the hope of hitting working parties. About 30 standard have been visible on the hill-top and the enemy is estimated at about 1,000, mostly Salarzais, who received the reconnaissance by firing a few guns at intervals at long ranges. All arrangements are made for the attack to-morrow at an early hour. It is still very uncertain whether the mules will be able to get over to-morrow after the fight, but 510 coolies have been engaged to carry the actual necessities for troops should it be impossible to get mules up. The 1st Brigade will, it is hoped, reach Kingargali to-morrow. The 16th Bengal Infantry will probably hold the pass after capture.

RESTORING LUNDI KOTAL.

A Jamrud telegram of 7th January says a very strong gale with clouds and dust blew all yesterday afternoon well into the night here, levelling and tearing the tents. The storm continued for nine hours. The 24th Gurkhas marched from here to-day to reinforce General Hammond in Lundi Kotal. They are now at the mouth of, or up the Khyber, in 1st Division, fourteen regiments infantry, five batteries artillery, five companies Sappers and Miners, and nearly 16,000 pack animals.

Lundi Kotal, 7th January.—The usual work has been going on to-day. No men were seen and no shots fired. Carts are now daily coming in with pipes to replace those which were previously laid to carry water down to the reservoir tanks which were taken up and broken by the Afridis.

Captain Fitzgerald, Royal Horse Guards, and Lieutenant Cookson, 1st Life Guards, who are now on a visit to India, have been attached to Sir Bindon Blood's Staff as Orderly Officers and will accompany the Buner Expedition. This employment of officers from England in appointments which qualify them for medals and almost certain mention in despatches, is a new and unwelcome departure, and cannot fail to cause resentment throughout the army in India. If additional Orderly Officers are required, there are scores of officers who have toiled on the lines of communication for months on end whose claims might be considered.

The news of the death of General Yeatman-Biggs was received in Calcutta on Thursday with feelings of the deepest sorrow, as he had gained much popularity there during his tenure of the command of the Presidency District. He had soldiered in every part of the globe, beginning his career in the fifties as Orderly Officer to Chinese Gordon with "The ever victorious army." It appears that he was in a poor state of health even when he first went to Kohat, and that he had twice to appear before a medical board while on service. During the march down the Bara Valley he grew weaker and weaker, and though no organic disease declared itself, he arrived in Peshawar in a dying condition. One can only regret that he did not give in sooner, as then he would have had a chance of life. His death leaves the Presidency District vacant, the vacancy falling to be filled by an officer of the British Service.

The troops which are taking part in the Buner Expedition, are likely to have a somewhat different experience from that which has fallen to the lot of their comrades in the Tirah Field Force. The Buners and Chamlawals have but few breechloaders, though they are in possession of a number of Enfields, and their shooting will consequently be very inferior to that of the Zakka Khel. But, on the other hand, they are the bravest swordsmen on the frontier, and like nothing better than a hand-to hand fight. The tactics of the Afridis have been admirable of their kind: slight opposition only being offered as our troops advanced, but determined attacks being made on rear guards and flanking-parties whenever the time came for retirement. The Bunnerwals and their friends are less likely to follow this example as they have not Lee-Metfords and Martinis where with to pour in a heavy fire. Sir Bindon Blood is taking with him regiments which have mostly been seasoned by fighting in the Swat Valley and Bajour, and to these the checking of a charge of swordsmen should not seem anything out of the commonest. No precaution, however, should be neglected to guard against determined charges, and the suggestion may be made that advance guards should be stronger than is customary and their supports always close up. At Ambeyla our men had a sharp experience of the fierceness with which the Bunerwals can deliver attacks, the fighting at the "Crag" and "Water" piequets being of the most determined kind.—*Pioneer.*

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you for the indulgence of a grant of space in your valuable columns for a small grievance which I think in the interests of the public, more particularly the travelling public, should be ventilated?

My regiment arrived at Vingorla in the P. and O. s. s. Britannia in December 1895, and in common with the rest of my brother officers I paid duty on all my goods and chattels, including two double-barrelled guns and two rifles, no separate receipt being given for the latter. I went home in June 1896 on six months' leave, taking the two double-barelled guns with me, having first, by Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.'s (my agents in Bombay) advice, registered them, and received the ticket of registration from the Customs. This they informed me, would pass them in free of duty on my return. I came back to India in December in 1896, and my guns followed me with heavy baggage in January 1897. In spite of the registration ticket being presented, the Customs in Bombay detained my guns, saying they must have the original receipts of importation or fresh duty must be paid, and wanting the guns badly, and gathering from my agents' letter that the fresh duty would be refunded, when the original schedule at Vingorla was found, by the Customs people, I directed them to pay this second duty, and my property duly arrived none the better for having been detained a month in the Customs without cleaning or care of any kind. I heard no more about the matter till November 1897, and naturally thought that the money had been refunded, as Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co. had never charged it in my account, when to my astonishment I found an entry in my bank book, showing that they had paid Rs. 106 odd to the Customs for duty on these guns, and was told on enquiry that the Customs still wanted the original receipt of first importation, which they had never given, and that in default this second duty must be paid. I wrote at once to the Director of Customs at Bombay, Mr. Kennedy, and after the delay of a fortnight, and another letter of enquiry, got a reply that the matter was being looked into. I then wrote demanding restitution of my money, and to that received a reply, that as clause 5 of the Customs regulations had not been complied with, this could not be done. I wrote a final appeal to Mr. Kennedy (as representing the Customs department) in the name of common honesty to refund the twice paid duty, and to that appeal I received a type-written answer, signed by Mr. Kennedy, refusing the restitution, accusing me of discourtesy, and giving me in a final curt sentence the liberty of appeal. Now, Sir, having already through my agents, and my personal efforts, taken the liberty of appealing to Mr. Kennedy for the last twelve months I trust I shall not again incur the charge of discourtesy from him if I venture to warn all military men like myself, that before they propose to take their property out of India via Bombay, with intent to return with the same, they should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the technique of the Bombay Customs, particularly with clause 5, whatever that may be, or they will find that they have lost in the end their money, their time, and in some small degree their temper like.—Yours, &c.,

C. GARNETT, MAJOR, K. Y. Regt.

Belgaum, Jan. 7.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Banmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Telegrams to Australia are subject to considerable delay owing to interruption. Roebuck Bay Cable.
Telegrams for Curacao and Venezuela are now forwarded by express and are subject to a delay of six hours.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
A Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACE MEETING.

THE third of these weekly gatherings was held on Saturday, and a most enjoyable afternoon's sport was provided by the executive. The card consisted of six races, and larger fields turned out in most cases than have hitherto been seen. The proceedings went off without a hitch of any kind, the familiar 'jection being conspicuous by its absence. The first race on the card, "The Cumballa Plate," brought out a hot favourite in Yildiz, who fully justified the support given to him by winning easily. "The Parel Plate" gave that game little galloway Liverpool an opportunity of adding to his wins, and he showed a clean pair of heels to the rest of the field from start to finish. "The Midget Stakes" proved a hard nut for backers to "pick the pea" in, and was won by Massowah, the favourite Gladstone being unplaced. "The Galloway Handicap" proved a walk over for Waress, who won a street from Freddie. The fifth race, "The Civilian Stakes," gave the betting public a nasty knock, and Peacemaker, who was served up really warm, went down before the despised Romeo. What a lot of trouble these merry little outsiders cause! This was a great race, the winner just getting home on the post by a head. The sixth and last race of the afternoon only produced three starters, and Mr. Cotgrave's Waldoo left the others standing still and cantred in as he liked. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst, with a party from Government House, were present during the afternoon, and the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers enlivened the proceedings with a selection of music. Details are attached:—

1ST RACE.—"The Cumballa Plate." Distance—5 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab horses that have not won a race value Rs. 500. Weight—For age. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 500 5lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Galloways 7lbs. Horses landed since 1st August 1897, 5lbs. Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 180 allowed 4lbs.

H H Aga Khan's b a c Yildiz (3 years), 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b g Abzam II, 8st 11b, M Soda 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 9st 11b, Heeroo 3
Mr D D'sg a h Rathore, 8st 5lbs, Dubash 0
Mr Hamdan-el-Hamood's c a g Governor, 9st, Aga S Shah 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Yildiz; 3 to 1 Showiman; 4 to 1 Governor; 5 to 1 Azam II.; and 10 to 1 Rathore.

Of the six coloured on the card Thakore was the only absent one, and the five starters got away well together, the favourite lying third up to the bend. From that point he drew away and won hard held from Abzam II. No time was recorded.

2ND RACE.—"The Parel Plate." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. For all Arab and C.-B. galloways that have not won a race value Rs. 600. Weight—14 hands to carry 10st. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Animals that have not won a race value Rs. 500 allowed 4lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. Accumulative. C.B.s allowed 7lbs.

Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr J Mollis's b m Bawbee, 7st 4lbs, Jacoo 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Kavakib, 8st 7lbs, Heeroo 0
Mr Haji Mahomed bin Abdoola's c a h Ardahan, 8st 3lbs, Dhanki 0
Mr Shaik Esso Khalifa's b c b g Random, 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor, 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Bawbee; 2 to 1 against Liver, pool; 3 to 1 Kava Kib; 5 to 1 Solicitor and Ardahan and 4 to 1 Random.

They got away well together, Liverpool, after the first quarter, taking the lead. This he maintained to the end and won easily from Bawbee. No time recorded.

3RD RACE.—"The Midget Stakes." Distance—½ mile. Rs. 200. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August 1897. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Massowah, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Saleh Toomachi's g a p Exile, 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed .. 2
Mr Hamood Aboo Shaba's b a p Mutlag, 8st 5lbs, Nawab ... 0
Mr Artin A Essayeo's ch a p Chester, 8st 4lbs, Heeroo 0
Mr Pallonji Hormusji's b a p Caledonia, 8st 12lbs, Shimkill. 0
Messrs Abdul Razak, Obeya and Amir's b a p Gladstone, 9st 3lbs, Greenhalgh 0

Betting: 3 to 2 on Gladstone; 2 to 1 Massowah and Chester; 4 to 1 Exile and Mutlag; and 5 to 1 Caledonia.

Exile and Mutlag got slightly the better of the start and led the field until they were half-way up the straight. There Ebrahim brought Massowah along with a great rush, and won by a very short head from Exile. No time recorded.

4TH RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 200. For all Galloways. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Allen's b aus m Waress, 10st, Aga S Shah 1
Mr R P Kapadia's c aus g Freddie, 9st 11lbs, Greenhalgh .. 2
Mr R B's b aus m Winsall, 9st 4lbs, Mirza 0
Mr J B's c aus m Zora, 8st 12lbs, Ragoo 0

Betting: Evens Freddie; 3 to 2 Waress; 3 to 1 Zora; and 4 to 1 Winnall.

A poor race. Waress getting away at the start was never troubled, and won by ten lengths from Freddie. Time—1min. 23secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Civilian Stakes."—Distance—5 Furlongs. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under that have not won a race value Rs. 600. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Animals landed after 1st August, 1897, allowed 6lbs; Maidens, 6lbs; Animals that have not won Rs 100, 6lbs. Accumulative.

Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 8st 9lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr Hyde's b a g d Peacemaker, 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim 2
Capt B Levett's b a g Landrail, 8st 10lb, Namah 3
Mr Joosuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 8st 12lbs, Mirza 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Ajmere, 9st 4lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Malta, 8st 12lbs, Heeroo 0
Mr J B's b a p Suez, 7st 10lbs, Ragoo 0
Mr Abdool Azizbhai's g a p Amaina, 9st 11lbs, G Mahomed .. 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a p Namdar, 7st 4lbs, Dawood. 0
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 7st 7lbs, Native 0
Mr M S R's b a g Zoohare, 9st 3lbs, Bhiva 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Peacemaker; 3 to 1 Driver; 4 to 1 Landrail, Ajmere, Amaina, and Sirdar; 5 to 1 Malta and Suez; and 6 to 1 the others.

The field of eleven, after a little delay, were sent off to an excellent start. Peacemaker, lying close up at the bend, he drew out, closely followed by Landrail and Sirdar with Romeo just behind, and looked a winner all over. Greenhalgh, however, by a great piece of riding brought Romeo up with a rush and won by the shortest of heads, Peacemaker beating Landrail for second place by a neck. Time—1min. 10secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes." Distance—½ Mile. Rs 200. For all horses landed since 1st August 1897. Weight—For age. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr G W Cotgrave's b aus g Waldoo, 9st, Aga S Shah 1
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neptune, 9st 12lb, Mirza 0
Mr W Moran's b aus g Dishonour, 8st 9lb, Potter 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Neptune, Evens Waldoo; and 3 to 2 against Dishonour.

A poor race. Waldoo jumped away at the start, and won anyhow from Dishonour.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHTS' RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
	Ms.		Ms. H. Ms.	S.
Chita	2·24	Mr E Comber	5 31 25	2 14 1
Turquoise	Scr	Mr R S Luard	5 44 25	2 23 15
Mandikin	16·48	Officers, R A	6 3 22	2 31 34
Isca	12	Capt W F Potts	6 0 22	2 33 22
Eileen	16·48	Mr C Crommelin.		gave up.
Red Rose	16·48	Rear Admiral Sir J Hext, R H		did not finish
Hulda	39·24	Mr J P Chrystal.		did not finish

Course No. 9—1st prize won by Chita, 2nd prize won by Turquoise.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

The result of the race sailed at 3-30 p. m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	Ms.	S.
Tomtit	Mr R H Hopkins	5	41	55
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	57	20
May	Comdr W Chandler	6	1	6
Midget	Officers, R A	6	3	35
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	6	10	7
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards		did not start.	

Course No. 8—1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Coralie.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.

The following are the Handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 2-45 p. m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
	Ms.		H. Ms. S.	H. Ms. S.
Dockyard Cutter	1·35	Mr A Monk	5 47 14	2 0 32
Abyssinia's Cutter	3·9	Mr W J Harris	5 54 26	2 6 17
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr G W Silvester	5 54 53	2 3 53

Course No. 8—1st prize won by Dockyard, Cutter.

TRADE IN ARMS IN THE GULF AND ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

THE correspondent, on whose information regarding the traffic in arms in the Gulf we based our remarks the other day, writes to us further as follows:—I have viewed the action of the authorities in causing arms to be seized in Bushire with much satisfaction, but I do not consider that it goes nearly far enough. Of course in Bushire, as in the other Persian ports, the trade has been profitable to all concerned, and it is very unlikely that the Persian authorities in those places wish to see any check whatever placed upon their operations by the Central Government at Teheran. That pressure has been applied by the British Government is probably true, but I very much doubt if the confiscated arms will ever go to Teheran,—which is now reported to be their destination. It is much more probable that after things have quieted down a little they will be returned to their former owners and things will resume their normal state. For, after all, any trade that has been carried on must have been with the cognisance of the local officials. Since you published your last article on this subject I have made various inquiries, and the more I enquire the more convinced I feel that it is high time the importation of arms was placed on a more satisfactory footing, for this importation appears by the official returns to be largely on the increase. At present we appear to have interrupted the traffic at Bushire, but, if I am not misinformed, we have only diverted it, as a steamer carrying a consignment of arms for Bushire was on her way up the Gulf when the raid took place, and a man was immediately despatched by the outgoing mail boat on the chance of catching this steamer at Bahrein. This he succeeded in doing, and the consignment was landed in that place instead of being brought over to Bushire. If this is true, and I think it very probable, it simply means that the arms will be stored at Bahrein until the excitement blows over, when they can easily be passed across to the Persian coast by dhow or steamer.

Whether anything has been done at the other Persian ports we do not yet know, but think it very unlikely. I view the statement that has appeared in some of your contemporaries, that the Gulf is now being patrolled to prevent arms being landed, with a certain amount of incredulity. I should very much like to know how it is being patrolled and by what vessels. The Pigeon and Lapwing, the two vessels now on duty in the Gulf, are reported to be on the Makran coast, engaged in obtaining reparation for the murder of Mr. Greaves. The Persian Government steamer Persipolis is on this duty also, and the R. I. M. S. Lawrence, which is detailed for service with the Consul-General of Bushire, was, quite recently at any rate, engaged with the other vessels on the Makran coast, and was reported to be at Karachi taking in stores. It is just possible that the vessel stationed at Aden may be doing a little patrolling round that way. But even if this is so, I do not quite see what good it will do, as the shipment of these arms takes place quite openly at home, and I do not think that, as things are at present, the vessels can be prevented from landing their cargoes at Muscat.

I have also seen it stated that it is "well-known that 10,000 rifles yearly are landed on these coasts." I really wonder that the number was not stated as 10, as the former number is most absurdly under the mark for Muscat alone, to say nothing at all about the rest of the ports. I quite agree though with the expression "well-known," but with this qualification that although it undoubtedly was and is well-known to those up the gulf itself, I very much doubt if it was well-known to outsiders until quite recently. Again, was the ultimate destination of these rifles also well known? I doubt if our officials knew all the methods of distribution, or surely they would have laid much more emphasis on the traffic in their reports. In your last article you pointed out in very moderate language the gravity of the situation, and stated that in your opinion, serious as the traffic is in other parts of the gulf, Muscat was undoubtedly the most important centre of distribution. I, too, am fully of that opinion, and have received additional information regarding the quantity and makes of arms imported there. In addition to the Martinis and Lee-Metfords, a good many Winchesters are also to be obtained, to say nothing of old Sniders; and with regard to ammunition, there is a large reserve of it quite outside the amount held for ordinary transactions. Another argument, to which I wish to take exception, is that because none of the arms given up by the frontier tribes bear the "Persian" mark of the lion and the sun, therefore none of the arms belonging to the tribesmen could have been imported by way of the Makran coast. I do not think this is a logical conclusion. Firstly, the arms smuggled by this route would probably be very good ones, and would in that case only be given up as a last resource, all the inferior ones being first parted with, and; secondly, it displays a certain amount of ignorance to assume that all the arms imported at Muscat are marked with lion and sun. Why they should they be? Those are Persian emblems; not Arabic, and Muscat is not as yet a dependency of Persia. As a matter of fact, a large number of the rifles are marked in this way, because Muscat has been largely used as a depot for the Gulf, but a large number also are not.

While on this topic it would be interesting to know whether the 30,000 rifles which, according to the home papers, were shipped in the Beluchistan last November, and which were said to be destined for Tibouti, in the Gulf of Aden, were ever landed at that port, or were landed at different ports in the Persian Gulf instead. It somewhat astonishes an outsider to read that the business is done on such a wholesale scale. With regard to the means of transit between Muscat and the Makran Coast, it is, as we have before pointed out, a simple matter. It is only a matter of a day or a couple of days' sail with a decent wind, and many dhows are actually employed on this route, carrying various merchandise to and fro. More particularly is this the case between Muscat and Gwadar, which latter place belongs to the Sultan of Muscat. There is also a large fluctuating population of Beluchis who are constantly on the move—first in Muscat, then home again,—and these men very often take a rifle, or perhaps a couple, home with them in order to make a little profit. It is not a question of guess-work. Many rifles do go from Muscat to this coast. Once landed they are not seen again, where do they go to if not inland; and once inland what is to prevent them passing from hand to hand right up-country? It is not too much to assert that given a demand for rifles anywhere up-country, that demand can be easily supplied by this route.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the Overland mails of December 24th, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Asserudeen, Mr
Berchgrave, Mr
Bonnasil, Miss
Clifford, Mr
Duckett, Mr
Elam, Mrs
Frater, Rev and Mrs, child and infant
Freeland, Mr and Mrs
Gooch, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Grantham, Mr
Grundy, Mr and Mrs
Harris, Mr
King, Mr W C
Marten, Surg-Major
Myers, Miss
Noyes, Mrs
Smith, Mrs
Todd, Mr J J
Tooney, Mr
Witkowsky, Mrs and child
Warman, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Armie, Surgeon
Carr, Miss
Crawford, Mr
Gibson, Mr
Grieve, Mr
Hudson, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Hickley, Miss
McLaughlin, Major
Weston, Mr
Wisden, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Benjamin, Mr

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Evelyn Cecil, one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries, eldest son of Lord Eustace Cecil, and the Hon. Alicia Amherst, daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 24.

THE "SEDITION" CLAUSE.

THE observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers in the Viceroy's Council and the proposed amendment of the "Disaffection" clause has naturally evoked much discussion in England. The *Morning Post*, approving of the proposals, thinks that no one who has followed the course of recent events in India will be surprised that the Viceroy's Council was yesterday engaged in discussing measures for the repression of sedition. In Britain sedition, if not absolutely unknown, is so rare as to be a curiosity. The population is for practical purposes homogeneous: the Government of the country is carried on in close touch with a representative Parliament, and there is no class with interests or ideals incompatible with an authority so exercised. Any of us may think a particular law bad or a branch of administration defective, but most of us are satisfied with the kind of authority that exists, and hardly anyone dreams of its subversion. In these conditions criticism is perhaps more unrestricted than anywhere else in the world. But in India the authority of Government is imposed from without, and representative institutions for political purposes can hardly be said to exist. No one wishes to suppress criticism in India. Indian Legislators and Administrators have open ears for suggestions of improvement and for the exposure of weak places in their systems. The practical question is how to prevent the expressions of hatred, envy, and malice, calculated to lead to disturbances, without, at the same time, preventing reasonable comments and criticisms on public affairs. The proposals expounded by Mr. Chalmers in the Viceroy's Council seem on the face of them well adapted for this purpose. It is evident thinks the *Times*, that some modification of the existing law is urgently required. Though appeals through the newspapers affect immediately only a very small proportion of the people who live under British rule in India, the fraction that is so influenced may carry the seeds of sedition among the ignorant masses. This anti-British propagandism might be treated with contempt, had it not lately passed all bounds by leading to the assassination of Government officials. The law as it stands is sufficient to insure the punishment of offenders proved to be guilty of overt acts, but it has not been found adequate to control deliberate incitements to crime. The Government of India could not leave this grave question untouched. The *Daily Telegraph* congratulates the Government of India on its attitude as it cannot tolerate the dissemination of treason by spoken, written, or printed word, and two murders of Europeans at least have been directly traceable to the incendiary language of certain journals in Poona. Our Indian fellow-subjects it further adds possess an amount of freedom absolutely unknown to their ancestors under any of the innumerable "regimes" which preceded the establishment of our Raj. It is in the interests of that extended freedom that the Government must be armed with ample powers to save it from destruction by abuse. The *Daily News*, of course protests against a proposal "to gag the Press." But your contemporary

could be seized he had aimed another determined blow at Mr. Terriss—a blow which appeared to have completed the dreadful work which the first undoubtedly began. The actor reeled, and a few minutes afterwards he was heard groaning in the agony of death. He died very soon after the attack. When it was seen that Mr. Terriss had been stabbed, and his cries were heard, two Commissionaires rushed up and seized the murderer, and very soon the police took him in charge and put him in safe keeping at Bow Street. I saw a doctor rush down from Charing Cross Hospital, and he was followed very shortly by three other gentlemen whom I took to be medical men. Their skill was, however, as I have said, of no avail. The blood flowed freely, and the great actor's groans were dreadful to hear. I never wish to witness such a thing again. The true meaning of what I saw seemed to come with appalling suddenness for when Terriss first made a movement I thought that they were playing.

THE NATIVE TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

The first meeting of the committee which has been formed here in connection with the movement for suitably recognising the valour displayed in the present frontier campaigns by the Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Indian troops generally, was held at 45, Pall-mall, on December 20. Letters and telegrams regretting inability to attend were read from Lord Roberts, Lord Wenlock, General Sir S. Browne, General Sir C. Gough, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lord Frankfort de Montmorancy, Sir H. S. King, and others. Sir Phillip Hutchins occupied the chair; and, on the proposal of General Sir Hugh Gough, seconded by Adm. of the Fleet, Sir E. Commerell, it was unanimously agreed that subscriptions be invited to establish a fund for the benefit of the native soldiers disabled and of the families of those killed in the present frontier campaign, commencing with the outbreak in the Tochi Pass. It was also proposed by Lt.-Col. N. Davis, seconded by Major-Genl. Pennington, and resolved unanimously, that a donation, the amount to be fixed hereafter, be given to the memorial proposed to be erected at Amritsar to the Sikh soldiers killed at Saragheri; and that subscribers should have the option of subscribing to the general fund or to either or both of its dual objects in such proportion as they may think fit. The offers of Messrs. H. S. King and Co. and Messrs Grindlay and Co. to receive subscriptions to the fund were accepted with thanks. A working committee was appointed to carry out the proposals and to report later to a general committee.

THE BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

It is satisfactory to be told that the United States and Canadian Commissioners have agreed as to the Behring Sea claims. These claims, it may be remembered, were those advanced by Canada in consequence of improper seizures of Canadian sealers by United States cruisers. Canada pitched her demands high demanding 857,702 dols.; but two years ago the sealers accepted an offer of 425,000 dols. without prejudice. The agreement that then seemed likely, however, was vetoed; it need hardly be said that the United States Senate was the vetoer. And now the Commissioners have put the figure at 464,000 dollars; in other words, the 425,000 with interest. Consequently, it is being assumed in some quarters that the matter is settled; but we have met the Senate before, and we shall believe in the success of anything which it is possible for the Senate to veto when we see it. All the same, the unanimity of the Commissioners and the good feeling of the Executive Governments are all to the good. Of course, this does not settle the bigger question of the Pribyloffs and pelagic sealing; to that end Mr. McKinley could do nothing better than the discovery of some means to muzzle the disinterested Mr. Pettigrew and his Company.

THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

M. Le Herisse, who has just returned from West Africa, contributes to the Paris Press a letter he has received from Major Marchand, dated "Semio, June 17." The explorer writes:—The greatest difficulties are now over. The mission has throughout done its duty. At one period it had a hard time of it, but at this moment the success is immense. The road to the Nile is open before us, free. Long live France! Tell all the friends and protectors of the mission that the flag of France floats on the banks of the Nile, that we are secure here, and that the moment to energetically back us up has come. I leave here at once. All my comrades and men are in good health. M. Le Herisse adds that if, as the Belgian report stated, the mission had been massacred in the region of Semio, there is no doubt that the news would have been received before this through French channels. "We can, therefore," he concludes, "still hope to see Major Marchand fulfil to the profit of France Slatin Pasha's prophecy that Central Africa and the Valley of the Nile belonged to those who held Bahr-el-Ghazal. Our rivals cannot now prevent us from occupying this valley. Whatever they may do or say at the present moment the Nile is ours, and the French flag must be floating over Fashoda." In relation to the approaches of French officers towards the Bahr-el-Ghazal and the Upper Nile, a well-known French writer, who gives himself the name of "Ned Noll," contributes a note to the "Moniteur de la Flotte." The fate of Marchand's mission is perhaps yet a little uncertain, but it was lately reported that Sub-Lieutenant Dye, who belongs to it, had launched the gunboat Faidherbe on the M'Bomou, an affluent of the Ubanghi, and that a road was being constructed between the post of Semio on that affluent and Tamboura on the Bahr-el-Ghazal. The gunboat was to be transported in sections along this new road, and soon was to float upon the great tributary of the Nile. "Thence," said "Nell Noll," "where will she go? All may be hoped, M. Dye being the worthy compeer of Simon, Le Vay, Mazerand, Hours, Baudry, Gentil, and other recent explorers." These are roseate views, which have not been justified, so far as we are able to tell. But the French writer takes occasion to point out that a quarter of a century ago Captain de Bizemont flew the French colours on the Upper Nile when in command at Khartoum of the flotilla of the Soudan.

THE ENGINEERS'-STRIKE.

The representatives of masters and men in the engineering dispute have come to a provisional understanding with regard to the freedom of employers in management, and to the proper functions of trade unions. But they have failed to come to an agreement with regard to the question of hours. Accordingly, the whole of the matters in dispute have for a second time been submitted to a vote of the men, and the conference was again adjourned to permit such vote to be taken. Mr. Goschen's reply to Mr. Robertson about the effect of Admiralty contracts in regard to the strike and is not accepted in England as being very satisfactory. As is well known, all such contracts contain a clause that indemnifies the employer who is prevented from completing his contract in time through a strike on the part of his workmen. In the present engineering struggle the strike is confined to three London shops; elsewhere the men are out of work because the masters have locked them out. Mr. Goschen says: With reference to the interpretation to be placed upon the wording of the strike clause in relation to "lock-outs", it is, I think, obvious that at present it would not be possible for me to enter upon any discussion of the question with you. But you will agree that this strike clause relates only to the allowance of additional time on the completion of the ship or machinery, and that the effects of the clause have not to be dealt with till the time for delivery under the contract has expired. But as a sprightly London journal remarks Mr. Goschen must know whether the Admiralty do or do not consider that a contractor who has locked out his men is or is not safeguarded by the strike clause. Formally, possibly, the point will only arise when the date for delivering the ship comes. But if the Admiralty take the view that a lock-out is not a strike within the meaning of the clause, ought they not to affect the contractors with notice that this is their view? That would be the fairest course to the contractor and more satisfactory than waiting to see if a ship is delived on a date by which you know, as a fact, it cannot possibly be ready.

A FRANCO-JAPANESE BANK.

A number of Japanese banks, induced by the gold standard, and more especially by the financial stringency (which is becoming greater every day) have been making negotiations for the introduction of foreign capital, but their efforts do not appear so far to have met with conspicuous success. A scheme has been promulgated for the establishment of an important new Franco-Japanese bank at Tokio. It has been started by Mr. Sone, late Minister of Japan, in Paris. No particulars are given as to the amount of the capital on the manner in which it is to be raised, but one part the scheme provides for a Japanese Government guarantee of a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. Without this stipulation French capitalists are, it is understood, unwilling to invest money in the undertaking; and as the Government is not so foolish or so hard pressed as to commit itself to such a guarantee, we will probably not be wrong in assuming that the project will fall through. Another scheme—purely Japanese this time—is for the formation of a Formosam bank. There are at present in the island only the branches of the Bank of Japan and one or two other banks which are acting as mediums of money circulation, but they are said to be insufficient for the purpose, and the business transacted by the branch of the Bank of Japan is chiefly for the Government, and the people generally derive little benefit. Moreover it is claimed that the function of the central exchequer should not be entrusted to the Nippon Ginko. There is a tendency of the convertible notes losing credit with every succeeding day in the island owing to the non-existence of a central organization which will facilitate the exchange of notes with coins. Although the circulation of silver coins with the exception of silver yen stamped by the Government is prohibited in the island there are great numbers of Mexican dollars in circulation. For the purpose of exchanging those dollars or in putting the stamped silver yen into circulation the formation of a central bank is regarded as necessary.

THE POPE ON PRESENT TROUBLES.

A reception was held at the Vatican, yesterday, at which the members of the Sacred College Bishops, prelates, and persons attached to the Papal Court were present, Cardinal Oreglia, Dean of the Sacred College, expressed his good wishes on the occasion of the near approach of Christmas. The Pope replied with a discourse, in which he said that social peace was based on observance of the law, and that forgetfulness of the example set by the Redeemer was the cause of the present troubles, evils and dissensions. The nations were accordingly powerless to repress ambition and to dissipate distrust, which could only be done by re-establishing Christ's law and responding to the appeal of the Church, which was doing a work not only of religion, but of civilisation, in inviting all nations to join in union of faith. Referring to Italy, his Holiness said that he deplored the conflict which was going on between the State and the Holy See; impartial minds wished to see the end of it, for this conflict was in contradiction with the memories and feelings of Italians, who, for the most part, viewed it with regretful eyes. It was wrong to attack these persons because they understood that political unity was not enough to give them prosperity, and because they demanded the independence of the Papacy and the restoration of its rights. Peaceful citizens must not be confounded with the subversive factions, whose work it had been to set the cause of Italy and the rights of the Papacy in open conflict with one another. When, asked the Holy Father, in conclusion, had it ever been considered derogatory for a State to enter in the path of just reparations.

RELIGIOUS RIVALRY IN CRETE.

The ill-feeling between the Christians and Mussulmans continues unabated, and the two sections of the population accuse each other of various acts of aggression, which it is difficult to verify, and which are stated to have been committed within the neutral zone and at other points. It has, however, been ascertained that in the village of Phinikia a conflict recently occurred, in which one Mussulman and one Christian were wounded, and it is also positively known that, on the 15th instant, at a place between Elia and Cartero, about two miles within the neutral zone, the Christians carried off 350 sheep, after killing the shepherd. On Thursday some Mussulmans, who had embarked near Armiro, attacked a Christian caravan which was conveying goods to Aja Pelaja, killed from ten to fifteen persons, and took away with them twenty-nine mules and three donkeys, besides a quantity of merchandise, including oil and wool. The "Tempa" that in view of the situation in Crete having again become disquieting, two cruisers are being held in readiness to weigh anchor immediately upon receipt of orders. The Russian ironclad Sirroi-Veliki, which has now been completely repaired, is also ready to rejoin the French and Russian divisions in Cretan waters.

OBITUARY.

The Obituary list this week includes the names of Sir Frank Lockwood, M. P., Lord Clarina, Major-General J. C. Symonds, Sir H. P. Seale, Sir E. S. Blaine, Lieut.-General W. H. G. Palmer, Major-General Sir John Coke, Canon Robert Birley, and Professor J. T. T. Bue.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Diamond Jubilee has been celebrated in many ways during the past year, many of which have exhibited in a most practical form the ties that bind the Empire together. Many proposals have been made to tighten the bonds that bind the different colonies and dependencies to the mother country. None of these, however, will have a more wholesome influence than the action of the Canadian Government, which has established a 3 cent per ounce postal rate to every corner of the world where waves the British Flag! Canada has thus by an order-in-council without any Parliamentary or popular agitation married into practical effect Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposals. This is no time to urge upon the Indian Government the giving up of any portion, however small, of the revenue, but experience has shown that a reduction in postal charges always means an increase of revenue. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's most recent *mot* is "The World for Canadian Enterprise." That by means to keep in touch with all parts of the Empire is shown by this reduction in postal rates from 5 cents per ½ oz. to 3 cents per oz.—Yours, &c.,

A CANADIAN.

THE MILITARY PENSIONERS' FETE.

THE annual Christmas fete to the military pensioners, their wives, and children, came off, on Saturday, at the Town Hall, and proved to be as successful as could be desired. The main hall of the building was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. On the organ platform stood a big Christmas tree, covered all round with dolls and other fancy articles. Shortly after 3 o'clock the pensioners, with their wives and children, began to pour in, and the proceedings opened with a programme of races, in which the children took part. Arrangements were made for these sports on the road at the back of the Town Hall, where the Band of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry which was in attendance, played selections of music. Great interest was taken by the children in the sports, and the winners received small sums of money as prizes. This item of enjoyment having concluded, the women and children, who numbered 230, were taken into the hall, where they were provided by Mr. James Pearse. At about 6 o'clock the work of demolishing the Christmas tree began. The prizes were drawn by lot, and each child received the article which bore the number of the ticket he had drawn. In the evening, the pensioners, numbering fifty, sat down to an excellent dinner, which was provided for them in the Durbar Room. Dancing was the last item of the programme, and it was continued till a late hour, the Band of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry playing a programme of music. The success of the fete was in a great measure due to the exertions of Major Cahusac and Sergeant-Major Fuzzle.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE State ball at Government House, Calcutta on Thursday night was very largely attended, and, was quite as brilliant a function as usual.

MAJOR C. J. L. STUART, second in command 2nd Punjab Cavalry, succeeds to the command of that regiment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop, resigned.

THEIR difficulties in regard to Plague Regulations having been overcome, the Parsee cricket team will play the M. A.-O. College at Aligarh, on Monday and Tuesday next.

COLONEL SCHALCH, Base Commandant, Nowshera, has been appointed to the charge of the line of communications of the Buner Expedition, with Major Lionel Herbert as his assistant.

MR. J. S. BERESFORD, Chief Engineer, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, during Mr. Higham's deputation on the Famine Commission.

THE total earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ended December 18th, was Rs. 6,54,825, being an increase of Rs. 57,371 over the corresponding week of 1896. To date the increase in receipts during the financial year is Rs. 34,34,527.

SIR JAMES LYALL, President of the Famine Commission, has halted for a few days at Allahabad *en route* to Calcutta. The programme of proceedings of the Commission is not yet definitely settled, but we understand it will be empowered to call and examine witnesses whenever such a course is considered desirable.

REPORTS from both the Peshawar and Kohat border show that the Afridis are feeling severely the effect of the measures resorted to in the Tirah, Bara and Bazaar valleys, and the maintenance of a strict blockade is making their position still more uncomfortable. Still the Zakka Khel make no sign of submission.

THE Bengal Presidency Athletic Meeting takes place this year on the 19th February on the grounds of the Calcutta Cricket Club. The programme gives every promise of an interesting meeting. There are nine events open to amateurs only, three events for the School Challenge Shield, and five events for the Army Championship (the Sir George White Challenge Shield).

MR. J. J. ALLAN, Director of Traffic of the Telegraph Department, proceeds home on a year's furlough in February. Mr. Kirk officiating for him. Mr. Kinsman, now at home, has extended his furlough for eighteen months. Mr. Nigel-Jones from Bombay joins the office of the Director-General, Construction Branch: Mr. Towers being transferred to Bombay, while Mr. Palmer from Madras takes charge of the Check Office in Calcutta.

THE Madras papers state that the Southern India planters are subscribing to introduce the lady-bird into India for the purpose of combating coffee pests, especially the green-bug. A Kulu correspondent writes to say that there are any number of lady-birds in Kulu in the summer, both the common English red variety and other prettier kinds, so that it is not necessary to go outside India for these "Betes a Dieu," as the French farmer has gratefully christened them.

IN accordance with the custom of very many years the Nagpur Hunt held their Christmas meet in the Hingunghat-Nagri country during the recent Christmas holidays. There were on an average 8 spears out, and the total bag was 20 boars. The splendid cold weather crops seem to have brought the pig into prime condition, for the average height, 31 inches, and weight, 213lbs., were both unusually good. The biggest boar measured 34½ inches and weighed 306lbs., while nine others measured 32 inches or over.

THE telegram from the Queen-Empress to Lady Havelock-Allan, breaking the sad news of her husband's death, writes a contemporary, recalls to memory the warm expression of sympathy for the death of Havelock, at Lucknow, on the 25th November, 1857, from the Queen and Prince Albert, which was conveyed to his widow in December 1857 through the Duke of Cambridge. In replying to the Duke, Lady Havelock said:—"In the loneliness of my present position, I cannot help wishing that every woman thus bereaved, might have such a son (I might say sons) to comfort and heal her broken heart."

WORKING drawings are now in hand for the new subway, for which the Madras County Council have obtained Parliamentary powers, between Greenwich and the Isle of Dogs. The carrying out of this scheme will cut off a portion of the riverside garden opened not very long ago for the benefit of the people in the Isle of Dogs, and the Parks Committee are endeavouring to get a compensating extension at the opposite end of the garden. The great compensation will be, however, that the new subway will give the people of Poplar free access to Greenwich Park. Another of the Council's undertakings will, it is probable, make a practical move early in the new year. That is the new housing scheme on the ground at the back of the new Gallery of British Art, or, as the public will have it, the Tate Gallery, at Pimlico. The start has been delayed by the necessity for overhauling the estimates of cost since the plans were first made. There has been an advance in wages and the cost of material sufficient to make all the difference between a paying and a losing scheme, and some readjustments have had to be effected. That has now been done, and the work may be commenced with little further delay. It will afford first-rate dwellings of their kind for about 4,300 persons.

A CASE of much interest to railway travellers was heard at Tunbridge Wells County Court by Judge Emden. A passenger travelling from London to Hastings got out of his carriage at Tunbridge Wells, leaving in his place a magazine and umbrella, besides a bag in the rack overhead. These indications notwithstanding, another passenger appropriated and refused to vacate the seat, and upon being ejected brought an action for ten guineas damages, the first passenger bringing a counter claim for the same sum. His honour, in giving judgment, held that there was obvious necessity for passengers occasionally to leave their seats, and that the question remained as to whether the passenger who quitted the seat had left upon it sufficient indication of prior possession. He considered the papers, umbrella, and bag amply sufficient, and found further that their owner was entitled to use reasonable force to regain his seat. His Honour therefore non-suited the plaintiff, and sustained the counter claim.

THE death is recorded of Sir Henry Irving's favourite dog, "Fussie." He was old and blind, and made his exit in dramatic fashion—falling through an open trap-door on the Lyceum stage. Fussie was almost a public character, and had been through some remarkable adventures. The story of one of these was told by Sir Henry Irving a few years ago to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette":—My dog's name is "Fussie," which exactly describes him. He is a great friend of mine, and a wonderful fellow—in my opinion of course. At all events, he "thoroughly knows his way about." We were starting for America. Just before reaching Southampton, Fussie went for a stroll upon the platform, and was left behind. He could nowhere be found, and we sailed without him. On arriving at New York I heard by cable that Fussie was all right. Four days after he was lost at Southampton he crawled in at the stage-door of the Lyceum more dead than alive. I always think he must have kept pretty well to the line. They're faithful things. When he was taken home he crawled on to my bed, and lay there unable to move." Fussie was a fox-terrier, and was given to Sir Henry Irving by Miss Ellen Terry, who had received him from Fred Archer, the jockey.

THE Natal Legislature has agreed to the annexation of Zululand to the colony, and the Premier has started for Zululand for the purpose of formally taking over the territory.

COLONEL PARSONS, Captain Wilkinson, and an Italian colonel arrived at Kassala on Saturday, December 18, to complete the arrangements for the transfer of the place before the arrival of the Egyptian troops. Such of the native troops in the Italian Service as consent to serve under the Egyptian flag are being taken over, and nearly 500 Mahomedan regulars and 150 irregulars have already enlisted.

A BODY of 900 Egyptian troops arrived at Kassala on December 22, and occupied a camp outside the fort. They were met by the Italian Governor with a guard of honour. The Egyptian flag has been hoisted on the fort alongside the Italian. On Christmas Day the formal cession will be completed by the withdrawal of the Italian garrison from the fort, and its occupation by the Egyptians. The health of the latter after their long march is excellent.

THE Bill prohibiting pelagic sealing to Americans finally passed the House by 148 votes to seventy-eight, after a rather acrimonious debate. The Bill includes a clause prohibiting the importation into the United States of the seal skins taken in North Pacific waters. The clause is said to have been smuggled through, and strong protests are being raised against it.

MR. FOSTER'S manifesto in favour of annexing Hawaii because Japan or England will annex it unless the United States does is not well received by the Press. The New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—The *Evening Post* unkindly says that his statements are "a pure invention." The *World* describes Mr. Foster as "an attorney for the Hawaiian ring," who "has been put forward by the ring to make a final plea for leprosy and loot," yet "offers no reasons and no excuses, but simply repeats old falsehoods." The *Herald* rebukes him for urging annexation in the wrong way, for trying to excite jingo feeling, and for using "threats and base appeals to base passions." Annexation is still believed to be able to command a majority in Congress, but the opposition grows. Japan withdraws her protest, but not her objections.

THE third session of the Legislative Assembly of the Canadian North-West Territories closed the other day. The Assembly, on the motion of the Premier, adopted a loyal address to the Queen congratulating her Majesty on the occasion of the sixtieth year of her reign. One paragraph of the address is as follows:—"The territories which for the greater number of years since your Majesty's accession were the haunts of wild animals and the then intractable Indian have been brought under your Majesty's wise and beneficent government. The Indian now owns the sway and just rule of the Great White Mother, while the large and ever-increasing populations gathered from many lands and many climes are steadily spreading over every part of the country, and are united in common with their fellow subjects in all parts of the world in fervent and loyal rejoicing that your Majesty has so long been spared to reign over them."

A CONFERENCE of Premiers is to be held in Melbourne in January to consider the joint representation of the Australian colonies at the Paris Exhibition, the restriction of allien immigration, and the maintenance of the auxiliary squadron. Sir H. M. Nelson, the Premier, and Sir Horace Tozer, the Home Secretary, will represent Queensland at the Conference

MR. G. N. CURZON, M.P., speaking at the Mansion House on December 17, at the distribution of prizes and certificates in connection with the London Chamber of Commerce examinations, declared that the severity of competition, and the fact that patronage was gradually losing its monopoly of preferment, resulted in practical knowledge and attainments gaining a greater recognition. Everywhere the practical was superseding the ornamental. Those who were in the House of Commons noticed the same tendency at work there. Public respect was attracted now not by brilliant flights of rhetoric such as those which enchanted our ancestors 100 years ago, but by the deliberate utterances of capable men, who were masters of their own subjects, appealing to the common-sense and the judgment of their audiences. The same process was at work in the examinations for the Army, the Navy, and the Civil Service. The living languages were gradually superseding the dead languages of the past. People were more and more being taught to think rather of what was happening in Europe to-day than of what had happened 2,000 years ago. This country had an incomparably greater commercial stake than that of any other country in the world. Consequently our commercial education ought to be commensurate with those great interests, and ought to excel similar opportunities given by foreign countries. The Continent had got far ahead of Great Britain in technical and commercial education, and therefore this country had a great deal of leeway to make up.

A ROME telegram states that at a meeting of the Italian Cabinet on Dec. 23, it was decided, in view of the situation in the Far East, to send a squadron into Chinese waters.

THE Prince of Wales presided on Dec. 20 at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness's Hospital Fund, held at Marlborough House. Lord Rothschild, the treasurer, stated that the total amount in hand was 187,000*l.*, of which 20,500*l.* were annual subscriptions and 1,500*l.* as interest on money invested. The income of the fund was therefore, so far, 22,000*l.*, besides which there would be received at the end of the year from 38,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* from the sale of the hospital stamps, which might be given to the hospitals as a special donation in commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee. The report of the executive committee was adopted. It was resolved to be inexpedient that the fund should be associated with the movement for the establishment of a Central Hospitals Board for London. In reply to an application from the Duke of Westminster for an annual grant from the fund to the Queen's Jubilee Institution for Nursing the Sick Poor in their homes, the Prince expressed an opinion that the institution, though undoubtedly deserving of support, did not come within the scope of their scheme, and a resolution to this effect was adopted. Lord Lister, on behalf of the executive committee, presented a scheme for the distribution of the income of the fund for the present year, and of the 38,000*l.* to be derived from hospital stamps, among the larger hospitals, intimating that the case of the smaller hospitals, would be dealt with in future years. The Prince of Wales expressed general approval of the scheme, while urging the necessity of not encroaching on the capital of the fund, and the scheme was approved. The Governor of the Bank of England has received an intimation from Sir, Owen Roberts that the Court of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers has munificently voted the annual subscription of 1,000*l.* to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London, "until further order."

"THE Stage as a Profession" has been the subject of much recent discussion in the "Morning Post." Mr. Clement Scott has been interviewed upon the subject as it affects women, and the result is about to be published in "Great Thoughts"! Mr. Scott regards the stage as a very dangerous calling for young girls, unless safeguards are put round them. He says:—"The theatre, as a whole, is not one of those great forces that tend to the purifying of men or the uplifting of women. . . . The freedom of life, of speech, of gesture renders it . . . impossible for a lady to remain a lady . . . Nor do I see how a woman is to escape contamination in one form or another. . . . The temptation of the stage is, and has been, quite as bad for me as for anyone else, if not worse. . . . It would disorder any life, and shipwreck any temperament, however religious, to have your whole mind devoted to the showy and the alluring for thirty-seven years. . . . It is nearly impossible for a woman to remain pure who adopts the stage as a profession. . . . There is no school on earth so bad for the formation of character, or that so readily, so quickly, and so inevitably draws out all that is worst in man or woman, as the stage." It should be added that since the foregoing extracts were sent round to the Press, Mr. Scott has made a number of "important qualifications and reservations" in the original "interview."

THE AMERICAN LINE TO BOMBAY.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES BUYING AMERICAN STEEL WORK.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning Post*, writing from New York on December 4, says:—The steamer Sahara, the pioneer vessel in a new line between New York and Bombay and Calcutta, leaves to-morrow, *viâ* Aden. The line is under the management of Messrs. Bucknall, of London, and it need hardly be added that the fleet consists of British vessels, as at present there are no ocean-going steamers flying the American flag available for service between America and India. Apart from the fact that the Sahara is the pioneer vessel of the new line to the East, there is another significant circumstance in connection with her departure. Among her cargo, and in fact forming the larger part of it, is a consignment of 1,700 tons of steel rails, made at the Sparrow Point Works of the Maryland Steel Company for one of the Indian Government Railways. The rails are consigned to Calcutta. The plant of the Maryland Steel Company, one of the largest in the United States, is on Baltimore Bay; and the Sahara took the rails for India on board at the Steel Company's wharf, and then came round to Brooklyn to load her general cargo. The rails form part of the order obtained last summer by the Maryland Steel Company, concerning which questions were addressed in the House of Commons to Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary for India. If I remember rightly, the Secretary for India did not then make public the price per ton at which the rails were to be obtained. All that he stated was that the price was lower than any of the British tenders. In this country the secret as to price has been well kept. A reporter from the *Evening Post* of New York sought to get at the bottom of it. All that he could learn was that the rails were furnished at a price low enough to take the business from British competitors. The consignment for Calcutta is not the only one which the Maryland Company is sending to British possessions. There is now in New York Harbour a vessel laden with 2,000 tons of of rails from the Sparrow Point Works, *en route* for Sydney, New South Wales; and at the present time the Company has an order in hand for 1,000 tons of rails for England. Just now also most of the rails and railway material required for the great extensions which are being made in Canada are being manufactured in the United States, a fact which explains the great falling off in the exportation of railway material to Canada from Great Britain during the first nine months of 1897. In that period only 9,177 tons of rails were received in Canada from Britain as compared with 37,199 tons and 29,762 tons in the same period in 1896 and 1895. Only a couple of weeks ago a large American barque, the Mary Hasbrouck, loaded at Philadelphia a full cargo of water pipe, made at Anniston, Alabama, and consigned to Auckland, New Zealand. In one of the Philadelphia newspapers expressed it at the time, this was the first importation of pipe from Philadelphia, "but other shipments are expected to follow." How the United States is everywhere encroaching on the British iron and steel trade is made evident by the fact that in the first eight months of this year 56,000 tons of pig-iron made in Alabama and Tennessee were exported to Britain. In commenting on these figures, and in insisting that pig-iron can be produced in Alabama and Tennessee at 6s. to 10s. a ton less than in Britain, or any country of Continental Europe, Mr. J. R. Macgowan, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, one of the leading authorities on the iron trade of the South, stated a few days ago that had not the Engineers Strike interfered the sales of Southern iron in Britain would have been twice what they were in the eight months under review. How quickly and unexpectedly the United States have come to the front in the steel trade of the world is shown by the fact that from June, 1895, to June, 1896, the exports of steel rails were of a value of only 540,797, dols., from June, 1896, to June, 1897, they were 2,482,208 dols. This, too, in spite of the fact that in February last the steel rail pool was broken up, and that since then prices have been lower than ever before in the history of the American steel trade.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

AHMEDABAD'S VIEWS.

The Legal Practitioners' Association, at Ahmedabad, has submitted for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council and the Select Committee appointed to consider the Criminal Procedure Bill (No 17 of 1897), various suggestions in regard to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. After specifying numerous smaller points the memorial says:—

Schedule II.—In reference to this Schedule, we are of opinion, that in cases under sections 500, 501, 502, 504, 506, (first part), a summons should issue in the first instance and not a warrant.

In cases of defamation (S. 500, I. P. C.) sometimes it happens that the complainant is an insignificant person and the accused the editor of a very respectable newspaper. His complaint may be most frivolous. He can easily prove publication of the alleged libel in a part of the country hundreds of miles away from the office of the editor. Now if a warrant issues, in the first instance the editor must himself appear in Court to answer the charge. But if a summons is issued, the editor's presence in Court can be dispensed with under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and he can if he likes entrust the case to a pleader. This is a great advantage to a busy man like the editor of a newspaper. As the law stands now, even when the complaint is found to be frivolous and the accused is discharged, it is hardly the case that the complainant is made to suffer as he ought or the accussd compensated as he ought to be. The proposed change would go some way towards removing the annoyance and trouble that respectable men who may be sometimes also men of importance otherwise would have to put up with. No further reasons are, we think, necessary for the same change in regard to cases under sections 501, 502 of the Indian Penal Code. We ask for the same change in regard to cases under sections 504 and 506 (first part). It is enough to say that most frivolous complaints are brought under these sections and sometimes most innocent acts are misconstrued into offences under these sections.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

332-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Nur Mahomed vs The London Ass Co—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

333-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Nur Mahomed vs The World Marine Ins Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

334-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Nur Mahomed vs The South British Fire Marine Ins Co of New Zealand.

Testamentary Suits.

23-96—Mansukhlal D and J—L W G Rivett Carnac vs Lakhmidas Damodar and others—Dikshit and D.

1-97—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Damodar vs Dhanavahu —Mansukhlal D and J.

19-97—Mansukhlal D and J—Bhicajee vs Ardashir Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others—Brown and M. and F P Pavri.

29-97—F P Pavri—Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Bhicajee Sorjorjee D'Lama—Mansukhlal D and J.

38-97—Sumetnam B and N—Meherbai vs Manockbai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardeshir H and D.

339-94—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others —Pestonjee R and K—Special Report.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAVERS.)

To be Motioned.

43-96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayen L and others—Daphtary and F, Ardeshir H and D and In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedalli Abdool vs Gulabchand Mansalal and others—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

87-97—Dikshit and D—Badrudin Abdulla Kur vs Moolvi Aber Mahomed Abdul Huk—M H Khan.

651-97—Payne G and S—Dayabhai Dhoisaji Javerce vs Vithaldas Khetsey and another—J C Cama.

487-96—Payne G and S—Gunga Narayen Kisondas and others vs Chunilal Hiralal and others—Balkrishna V and K.

689-96—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Lukhumsey vs Hossuj Jetha and others—Payne G and S.

362-96—Manshukhlal D and J—Aga Goolam Hussein bin Aga Abdool Hussein Lavee vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

351-94—Edgelow and G—Laloobhoy Chuggonlal vs Narotamdas vs Inderji Vaishvan and another—Dikshit and D.

446-96—Mujee and R—The Goculdas Cullianjee Barsee Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.

447-96—Mujee and R—The Goculdas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.

257-83—Maganlal and R—Maneckbhand Kupurchand vs Koenappa Virappa Karaggy and another—Dikshit and D, and K J Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

563-97—Pestonjee K and K—Burjorjee Limjee Bottlibai vs Dossabhoy Pestonjee Veerjee—Undefended new long cause.

Defended New Long Causes.

390-96—Edgelow and G—Raghunathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodar—Little and Co.

342-97—Nanu and H—Bai Anundbai and another vs Dewjee Soojpal—In person.

345-97—Framjee M and M—Foolchand Kallianchand vs Raichand Khooshalchand and others—Payne G and S.

352-97—Nanu and H—Pestonjee Maneckjee Kanga and others vs Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama and another—Nanu and H.

615-95—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Rustomjee Dubash vs Cooverbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.

578-97—Bicknell M and M—Karsondas Laljee vs Raghunath Laljee and another—In person.

263-97—Pestonjee R and K—Morarjee Mooljee vs Premjee Mowjee and others—Pestonjee R and K, Bhaishanker and K, and Muljee and R.

264-97—Pestonjee R and K—Morarjee Mooljee and others vs Premjee Mowjee and others—Bhaishanker and K, and Muljee and R.

271-97—Framjee M and M—Hajee Ismail Hajee Dada and others vs Hasham Hajee Mahomed—Maganlal and K.

393-97—M N Saklatwalla—Tulpal Khetsey vs Trikumdas Prabhotum and others—Payne G and S, and Little and Co.

MAHOMEDANS IN LONDON.

VIEWS ON THE FRONTIER WAR.

A CONFERENCE of Moslems and of natives of India resident in Great Britain was held at Montague Mansions, London, on Dec. 20, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam. Mr. H. S. Khalil presided, and there was a numerous attendance of natives of India.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he thought there were very few Englishmen who took pride in the war that was now being waged on the Indian frontier. Mr. Molvie Raffiudin Ahmad, barrister-at-law, moved the following resolution:—

That this Conference of Mahomedans, resident in Great Britain, deplore the loss of so many precious lives, both among the Queen's loyal Indian Army and the brave Pathan tribes, during the recent frontier war, and earnestly hopes that there will be no necessity for the repetition of any expedition next spring. That this Conference urges upon Lord Salisbury's Government to compose peacefully and amicably all differences between the Indian Government and the tribesmen, and to conclude a treaty with them by which the brave tribesmen will be converted into the staunchest friends and allies of the Indian Government. That the best mode of dealing with the tribesmen is to guarantee solemnly the local independence of the territories occupied by them, and the preservation of the rights and privileges enjoyed by them, since time immemorial. Further, in view of the dire visitations (plague, famine, and earthquake) which brought untold miseries upon the people of India this year, the Conference trusts that the Imperial Parliament, in fairness, justice, and commiseration to the unhappy people, will be pleased to order all expenses incurred during the last war to be paid by the Home Government, as any further demand upon the Exchequer of India will undoubtedly land the country in bankruptcy. That this Conference joyfully shares the general pride with which all classes of the Queen's subjects in the empire have noticed the valour and devotion displayed by the native Indian troops during the course of the campaign and desires the Queen's Government to confer the Victoria Cross upon native Indian officers and soldiers entitled to it by their personal bravery and heroism, and considers that their exclusion from such soldierly honour constitutes a just ground of their resentment against such a practice.

Mr. Ahmad expressed the opinion that the so-called forward policy was really a step backwards, since the Afridis, who had formerly been friendly to the Indian Government, were now hostile, and would, in the case of a Russian invasion, fight against England and assist the invaders. In this way irreparable injury had been done to the safety of the frontier. The making of the military roads was also a mistake of the most serious kind, since those roads would tend to facilitate the advance of the Russians. The expense of keeping them up, in spite of the hostility of the

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE POWERS AND THE CHINESE INVALID.

THE centre of international disturbance had rapidly shifted from Eastern Europe to Eastern Asia, and the indications of the political barometer there point to some disturbance in a not remote future. Last Friday we were able to report fully the remarkable speeches made at the send-off of Prince Henry of Germany, who has since sailed in at the Soleht in the *Deutschland*, visited the Queen as Osborne, and travelled to London, where he disappeared from public view for some hours, possibly on a secret mission.

The most startling event, of the week, however, has been the entry of

A RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT PORT ARTHUR,

with, it is said, the consent of China, and apparently with an intention to remain there.

The following telegrams are published :—

Pekin, Dec. 19. A Russian fleet will spend the winter at Port Arthur. Three Russian ships are already there. China approves, being persuaded that this action is taken in China's interest, and is necessitated by the German occupation of Kiao-chau.

Shanghai, Dec. 19 (*Times*).—The Russian occupation of Port Arthur cannot fail to produce popular indignation in Japan, were public opinion is already excited over the Kiao-chau incident.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19 (*Times*).—A short telegram from London is published here to-day reporting a rumour from Vienna that the Russians have at last occupied Port Arthur. This is the first and only report which we have received of the news in St. Petersburg, and from inquiries made in well-informed quarters in appears to be true. The occupation if such it is to be called, took place on Thursday last.

Although the *Novoe Vremya* disclaims any connection between the appearance of Russians at Port Arthur and that of Germans at Kiao-chau on the ground that the former has long been foreseen and discounted by political Europe, this, of course, is only a "facon de parler," for the connection, in view of its occurrence at the present moment, is evident enough. The writer further sees no cause for concern on the part of Japan, as the Chinese are only giving the same shelter to Russian ships that the Japanese have hitherto so kindly afforded them. The arrival of a Russian squadron, therefore, at Port Arthur, is a peaceful event which will change nothing and create no fresh element of danger. The diplomatic map of the Far East, on which the respective spheres of influence of the different Powers have been marked down, will undergo no alteration, as by entering Port Arthur Russia has not overstepped the bounds which have been tacitly allowed to her by the entire diplomatic concert of Europe. Special stress is laid on this point in order that others may not be led into political adventures in the same region of which Russia and the other Powers interested could not approve. Thus speaks the "Novoe Vremya," which is, so far, the only journal that seems to appreciate the importance of the event.

"Reteur's" agent telegraphed on Dec. 18 from St. Petersburg :—A Russian squadron, under Rear-Admiral Reunoff, has entered Port Arthur, with the entire acquiescence of the Chinese Government, with the intention of passing the winter there. This action is solely due to the need of a temporary winter station, and there can be no question of forcible occupation or of any hostile demonstration or intention against China, Germany, Japan, or any other Power.

Berlin, Dec. 19 ("Times").—The news of the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russian Fleet is received with feelings of mingled anxiety and optimism. One commentator makes bold to regard it as a friendly movement designed to protect the flank of the German position at Kiao-chau.

On Dec. 17 the *Standard* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed :—A foreign Diplomatist assured me that an agreement with Russia has been arrived at by Germany fixing definitely the spheres of influence of the two Powers in the Far East.

The official organ of Count Goluchowski, the "Fremdenblatt," says Germany and Russia are on such good terms that should the Germans really intend to keep the valuable territory Kiaochau, it may be considered as certain that a previous understaning with Russia exists.

On the other hand the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Dec. 19 :—There is no doubt that, as far as the Russian Government has been pleased to disclose itself in the matter, there was no agreement of any kind between Germany and the latter's occupation of Kiao-chau, but that Germany simply forewarned the Russian Foreign Office of her action when it had already been decided upon. Further than this, the Russian Government does not appear to have given expression to any opinion, but it is pointed out that the possible consequences of Germany's rash action in China render it necessary for Russia to take every precaution for the tranquility and security of her railway route and sphere of influence in Manchuria.

IS THERE AN UNDERSTANDING ?

On Friday last the *Standard* correspondent at Berlin telegraphed :—A foreign Diplomatist assures me that an agreement with Russia has been arrived at by Germany, fixing definitely the spheres of influence of these two Powers in the Far East.

On Monday a semi-official communication in two German journals is stated that the Russian occupation of Port Arthur was not unexpected by German politicians. It does not clash with German interests in East Asia, and may be regarded as merely a continuation of the co-operation of Germany and Russia in that region.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Vienna reported on Monday night :—

According to a semi-official note it is not correct to assume that the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia is that country's response to the German seizure of Kiao-chau. The conviction rather prevails that the further development of matters will correspond with the understanding arrived at the time of the Chino-Japanese war between Russia, France, and Germany.

Meanwhile, little doubt is entertained that England will speedily endeavour to obtain compensation for herself, but it is believed that no complications threatening danger to the general peace are to be apprehended.

Very noteworthy is the statement made in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, which evidently draws its information from official quarters. According to this, a definite agreement exists between Germany and Russia with regard to future proceedings in China, to which, on the one hand, France has assented, while, on the other, Austria and Italy have become cognisant of the arrangement through Germany.

On Tuesday night the same correspondent wrote :—

According to the information which is now to hand there is no doubt that, all semi-official assurances to the contrary, Germany was taken by surprise by the occupation of Port Arthur, and that an understanding between Germany and Russia did not, in point of fact, exist. It is also regarded as a very remarkable circumstance that at this moment, when Germany and China are supposed to have arrived at an agreement upon one of the most important international questions that could possibly be raised, Kaiser Wilhelm can find no business of a more pressing character than the survey of a new fort on the Russian frontier.

Inasmuch as there is every reason to suppose that Japan will not remain a passive spectator of passing events, the apprehension increases that the occupation of Port Arthur may bring in its train complications more than diplomatic in character. It is also known in well-informed circles that France does not mean to act in accord with Germany in the latter's proceedings in China, and will not condone them by any supplementary action in unison with her.

As to the attitude assumed by England, the greatest satisfaction prevails in official quarters.

The *Colony Gazette*, which is usually as well informed as its Hamburg contemporary, does not hesitate to say :—"Germany occupies Kiao-chau; Russia, Port Arthur. The other Powers will not long be behindhand. The portion of China has begun."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

Says the correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg (Dec. 21) :—

The Russian Foreign Office has given its explanation of the occupation of Port Arthur to both the Russian and foreign Press. This it did immediately the news leaked out via Vienna and London, its prompt action in this respect being dictated by the desire to forestall all unfavourable and inconvenient reports and criticism. Two circulars were issued. One privately to the Russian editors stated that the "visit" of a Russian squadron to Port Arthur was devoid of political significance, and nothing was therefore to be said about it in any other sense, nor was anything unfriendly towards Germany to be said in the same connection. The other circular, which was in the form of a semi-official telegram, was sent abroad on Saturday through the medium of the various foreign news agencies. The contents of this telegram, for the benefit of foreign readers, were amplified in an inspired article in the *Novoe Vremya*, a full summary of which has been sent to you. This represents the clever system of control over important news concerning Russia attempted by Russian authorities both abroad and at home.

The comment made here on Russia's declaration that the occupation of Port Arthur is only temporary is contained in the French saying, "Il n'y a rien de plus durable que le provisoire," and no one has the least doubt that the conditions and duration of the Russian naval "visit" will be regulated to a very great extent by the continuance and consequences of Germany's occupation of Kiao-chau.

FRENCH SURPRISE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on Dec. 21 :—Germany's seizure of Kiao-chau Bay and Russia's occupation of Port Arthur seem to have taken French diplomacy equally by surprise. Both formed the subject of a long consultation at the Cabinet Council held at the Elysee to-day, and the Minister of Marine has given orders that the warship "Jean Bart," now at Brest, shall sail for Along Bay, to join the naval division in the Far East, commanded by Admiral de la Bedolliere. While, however, the step taken by Germany is regarded here with disfavour in political circles, the measure adopted by Russia is considered natural enough under the circumstances, and as being a reply to it. Nevertheless, there is a decided tendency to a certain amount of anxiety, and precautions are recommended.

The correspondent of the *Standard* in Paris, however, says :—

There are two very distinct features in the action taken, first by Germany and next by Russia, in the Chinese Empire which require to be set forth with precision. The first is that that action took England by surprise, and the second is that it has been received in France with an equanimity which can only be accounted for by the fact that the French Government had been forewarned of the designs of the Cabinet of Berlin and St. Petersburg, and had assented to it, or, at the very least, offered no objection to that high-handed procedure. That an understanding exists between the Russian and German Courts is assumed as a fact. Of course it is not one which is at present susceptible of actual positive proof. But bearing in mind the intimate relations existing between the French Foreign Office and the Russian Chancellerie, it is difficult to imagine that so important a move should not have been communicated to the Quai d'Orsay. It is rumoured that France's good will and support have been secured by an intimation that Germany and Russia will support France if she should deem it expedient to seize on the Pescador Islands, which it is no secret the French regret not to have taken possession of at the time of the late Admiral Courbet's expedition, some fourteen years ago. This, however, is but a rumour, as yet unauthenticated, and I mention it only for what it may be worth. But what events and probabilities point to is that the understanding come to between Russia, Germany, and France at the time of the war between China and Japan has been practically renewed.

The French battleship "Jean Bart," it is announced by the *Temps* to-night, has been ordered to proceed from Brest forthwith to join Admiral de la Bedolliere's squadron in the Far East. This journal to-night has an article on the subject which, though of extreme length, is a remarkable specimen of that peculiarly French art of *quarter pour ne rien dire*. The writer, presumably M. de Pressense, does not believe in an understanding of a positive kind between Germany and Russia, but he is constrained to admit that German diplomacy, no doubt, intimated to Russia the intention to seize on Kiao-chau. The *Temps* thinks that the despatch of the Russian fleet to Port Arthur was "natural, normal, and logical," and as "an immediate consequence of the initiative of Germany." It regards the action of the two great military empires as the inauguration of a new Eastern question which it would have been better not to open just now, at a time when Europe has so many other affairs on hand with which she is unable to cope with credit to herself.

WHAT COMPENSATION WILL FRANCE GET ?

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The *Figaro* anticipates that, after Lord Salisbury, M. Hanotaux will require compensation for the occupation of Port Arthur, and wonders what form this compensation will take. "We are waiting," the *Siecle* remarks, "for Japan to make known her intentions ; France will know how to demonstrate hers. Our colonies in Indo-China and Tonquin do not allow us to hold aloof from the great liquidation which is preparing in the Far East, and which may as well be an undertaking of rapid execution as one requiring a sustained effort."

IS RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR WITH JAPAN?

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Russian Government is reported to be negotiating with a San Francisco firm for the supply of 1,200 tons of groceries, principally consisting of canned fruit and meat, for the use of the garrison of Vladivostock. A Chicago firm recently delivered to Russia upwards of 10,000 tons of salt beef. It is stated that these preparations are being made in view of possible trouble with Japan.

It is now said that there are six Russian men-of-war in the harbour at Port Arthur. It is also reported that a large military force is coming overland from Siberia. This report originates, it may be added, at Shanghai.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The cruiser *Jean Bart*, under Captain Thesmar, has sailed from Brest for the Orient with 376 men.

The *Matin* says that, after Germany, the other Powers will claim legitimate, mortgages on China. England is prevented from occupying Port Hamilton by the Russo-Japanese treaty, which neutralises Corea.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on Tuesday :—

To-morrow, in the Alexander Palace at Tsarskoe Selo Kreus, will be held, under the presidency of his Majesty the Emperor, an extraordinary meeting of the Council with respect to future action in China, having especial regard to the occupation of Port Arthur. To this gathering are summoned the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, Grand Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Grand Dukes Michel Nicolaievitch and Alexander Michelaievitch, the members of the Council of State Admirals Possiet, Tchikatcheff, and Kremer, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, the Acting Minister of Marine, the members of the Admiralty Board, and the Chief of the Staff of the Army and Navy. The Grand Duke Alexander Michelaievitch is expected to express the opinion that it is necessary to increase to a considerable extent the effective strength of the Pacific Squadron in Chinese waters.

The writer, from this fact, as the correspondent, demonstrates clearly that Russia has very large schemes in view in China ? Is it possible that the mere wintering of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur—an event which is described as being of an ordinary character, and supposessing no political significance—could have been deemed of sufficient moment to warrant the calling of this Extraordinary Council under the presidency of the Czar himself ?

A RUSSIAN OPINION.

From Odessa the *Daily News*, correspondent telegraphs (Dec. 22) :—

The *Bourse Gazette* contains a very ironical article on the subject of the departure of "the new Jason and his argonauts, in search of the chinese golden fleece." The Kaiser is variously described as the "Germanic Cæsar" and the "Crowned Demosthenes." After some satirical remarks on the "high morality" of this expedition of "imperial piracy," the Russian journal hints that by the time Prince Henry has surveyed his flooting batteries reach Chinese waters the Tsungli-Yamen men have prepared an unexpected reception for the intrusives guests, who are bent upon taking upon themselves the "permanent stewardship" of a portion of Chinese territory. The *Mirovige Otgoloski* advises the Emperor William to bear in mind the result of Napoleon III.'s attempt to plant his power in Mexico. "Germany," says the *Mirovige Otgoloski*, "has suddenly determined to emulate the example of England in colonial policy and aggression and that determination, if persisted in, will lead to Germany's ruin. There is no possible parallel between the growth and expansion of the British Empire and the policy of piracy now undertaken by Germany."

AN AUSTRIAN FORECAST.

The following interesting article is from the pen of the *Standard* correspondent at Vienna, written last Friday :—

Count Goluchowski seems to know more than other people about the diplomatic basis of Germany's action. His organ, the *Fremdenblatt*, not only says that an understanding has undoubtedly been arrived at between Germany and Russia, but it charges the English Press with unfriendliness, and lectures England for begrudging to others a share in her monopoly of trade. This is a sure sign that the Vienna Foreign Office has received special information from Berlin. The general objects of the expedition, the *Fremdenblatt*, says are obvious, but with regard to the positive intentions of Germany nothing certain is known, as no official utterance in this respect is to hand. The ensuing passage points out the importance of the Kiao-chau Harbour, and enunciates in reference to the ominous theory of the hinterland. Finally, the semi-official organ says :—

"Germany and Russia are on such good terms that should the Germans really intend to keep the valuable territory, it may be considered as certain that a previous understanding with Russia exists. To Russia, which daily appears more unmistakably as the predominant Power in Corea, it cannot be an unwelcome event to see a friendly State like Germany obtain a footing on the western coast of the Yellow Sea, almost opposite to, and only 120 knots distant from, the chief Corean harbour. In this way the two empires, which are neighbours in Europe, would become near neighbours in Eastern Asia. After the Japanese war, people in Berlin waited in some sign of Chinese gratitude—for instance, during Li-Hung-Chang's presence in that city—but it never came, and their disappointed hopes will now be realised in another form. The marked prominence given to the departure of the expedition, which will be commanded by the Emperor's only brother, shows that it is not undertaken for trifling objects. The English Press follows the German undertaking in China with the same unfriendliness as it showed to German colonial acquisitions in Africa. The English long ago grew accustomed to competing in distant lands with Russians and Frenchmen, but the new rival is inconvenient, on account of his growing expecting power. But, in the end, people in England will have to put up with the strong position Germany is going to secure for herself in the Eastern Asiatic market. The British monopoly of the world's commerce is out of date, and sea-faring Continental Powers must be allowed to make up for lost time, so far as a start of 250 years allows. England, moreover, has been negotiating for the last two months for a strip of territory opposite Hong Kong ; the French are busy in the south of China ; and eventually all four Powers—namely Russia, Germany, France, and England—will work together in the opening up of China to European culture. Speculation about the partition of China is pure imagination, but it is perfectly safe to speak of a division of labour in the Huge Chinese Empire between the great maritime nations."

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The following interesting article is from the pen of the *Standard* correspondent at Vienna, written last Friday :—

Count Goluchowski seems to know more than other people about the diplomatic basis of Germany's action. His organ, the *Fremdenblatt*, not only says that an understanding has undoubtedly been arrived at between Germany and Russia, but it charges the English Press with unfriendliness, and lectures England for begrudging to others a share in her monopoly of trade. This is a sure sign that the Vienna Foreign Office has received special information from Berlin. The general objects of the expedition, the *Fremdenblatt*, says are obvious, but with regard to the positive intentions of Germany nothing certain is known, as no official utterance in this respect is to hand. The ensuing passage points out the importance of the Kiao-chau Harbour, and enunciates in reference to the ominous theory of the hinterland. Finally, the semi-official organ says :—

"Germany and Russia are on such good terms that should the Germans really intend to keep the valuable territory, it may be considered as certain that a previous understanding with Russia exists. To Russia, which daily appears more unmistakably as the predominant Power in Corea, it cannot be an unwelcome event to see a friendly State like Germany obtain a footing on the western coast of the Yellow Sea, almost opposite to, and only 120 knots distant from, the chief Corean harbour. In this way the two empires, which are neighbours in Europe, would become near neighbours in Eastern Asia. After the Japanese war, people in Berlin waited in some sign of Chinese gratitude—for instance, during Li-Hung-Chang's presence in that city—but it never came, and their disappointed hopes will now be realised in another form. The marked prominence given to the departure of the expedition, which will be commanded by the Emperor's only brother, shows that it is not undertaken for trifling objects. The English Press follows the German undertaking in China with the same unfriendliness as it showed to German colonial acquisitions in Africa. The English long ago grew accustomed to competing in distant lands with Russians and Frenchmen, but the new rival is inconvenient, on account of his growing expecting power. But, in the end, people in England will have to put up with the strong position Germany is going to secure for herself in the Eastern Asiatic market. The British monopoly of the world's commerce is out of date, and sea-faring Continental Powers must be allowed to make up for lost time, so far as a start of 250 years allows. England, moreover, has been negotiating for the last two months for a strip of territory opposite Hong Kong ; the French are busy in the south of China ; and eventually all four Powers—namely Russia, Germany, France, and England—will work together in the opening up of China to European culture. Speculation about the partition of China is pure imagination, but it is perfectly safe to speak of a division of labour in the Huge Chinese Empire between the great maritime nations."

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE Commander-in-Chief made his usual half yearly inspection of the cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Dec. 21. Lord Wolseley was accompanied by General Sir Richard Harrison (quartermaster-general), Major General Sir C. W. Wilson (director-general of military education), Colonel A. M. Delavoye (assistant director of military education), Major-General Clery (deputy adjutant-general), Major-General Pitarero (assistant military secretary), and Colonel the Hon. G. H. Gough (private secretary). He was met on alighting from the special train at Camberley by Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. East (governor and commandant of the Royal Military College) and Colonel H. J. T. Hildyard (commandant of the Staff College). The inspection took place immediately in front of the college, and while the parade was being formed the Duke of Connaught arrived. With him were Colonel J. Talbot-Coke (deputy adjutant-general at Aldershot) and Captain M'Neill, aide-de-camp. Major-General Gatacre, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, and Colonel Nasiler, inspector of gymnasia, were also present. There was a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, most of whom were friends of the cadets, to witness the inspection. Among these were General Moncrieff, General Sir Robert Low, Colonel Lord Chesham, and Colonel Lonsdale Hale.

The cadets stood 355 strong on parade, and presented a very fine appearance. The average height was 5 ft. 9½ in, and the average chest measurement 35 8-8 inches. The Riding Troop, under Major Elliott, the riding-master, was on the right of the line. The Queen's and the college colour was in the centre, and the band in the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot (assistant commandant) was in command of the parade, and acting as field officers were Majors Longueville and Kennedy. The Commander-in-Chief was received with a general salute. Accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, he made an inspection of the line. The cadets afterwards marched past in six companies in both column and quarter-column. Under the under officers named the cadets went through the usual firing exercises. A number of battalion movements have also been performed, the cadets formed three sides of a square, and Lord Wolseley having taken his place in the centre.

The Governor reported that during the past term the conduct of the cadets, with two exceptions, had been excellent. Their health, he was glad to say, had also been good. Commencing with the term the study of languages was introduced, and the professors of French and German informed him that the cadets had worked well, and that they had no complaints to make. They were losing the services of several members of the college staff—namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Chippendall, R.E., the Professor of Fortification ; Major Morrison, Royal Dragoons, Instructor in Tactics ; Captain Armstrong, Instructor in Topography ; and Captain Riggell, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Instructor in Tactics, all of whom had done remarkably well in the years they had been at the college. The whole staff had done well during the term, and in connection with gymnastics the services rendered by Captains Bolton and Moore had proved to be of exceptional value. The under officer recommended for the sword of honour was G. O. Turnbull, who had worked well to maintain discipline and had led the college in sports. Next to Turnbull came under-officer Lindon, who had also done exceptionally well. The Queen's gold medal would be given to the cadet who obtained the highest number of marks on passing out of the college at the end of the term. The same cadet would also receive the Anson memorial sword.

The Commander-in-Chief, having presented the sword of honour, addressed the cadets. He said he had every reason to be gratified with the report which had just been made by the Governor. He was, notwithstanding, very sorry to hear that there had been some exception to the good conduct which usually characterised the cadets of the college. He regretted it very much that two young gentlemen had not behaved well, but he hoped that those whose conduct had been good would not feel that any slur had been cast on them. He trusted all who left the college and obtained commissions in her Majesty's Army would remember that discipline was not only necessary in an institution such as that was, but also in the great profession on which they were about to embark. An army without discipline soon became a mob. He was glad to hear from the Governor that he was, with the exceptions to which he had referred, both satisfied and pleased with the conduct of all belonging to the college during the last term. About 140 cadets were about to leave the college on obtaining commissions in her Majesty's Army. He hoped they would take away with them pleasant recollections of the institution in which they had been provided with a particularly good military education—an education which could not fail to be of much use to them. Since he was last at the college many officers who had been educated there had been actively employed on the frontier of India in one of the most difficult campaigns, which had fallen to our Army for many years past. There had been no such serious operations on the frontier since the great Mutiny. It had been a most trying time to all concerned, and, from the reports he had received, he was convinced that no finer army ever left India to maintain the honour of this country on the frontier than that which had so recently been engaged. He hoped good luck would follow any of the cadets who might now have to go out there. It had been a very difficult campaign, one of those little wars in which we were so frequently engaged, and which afforded the best possible evidence of how excellently our young men were educated for the Army. He wished them all good luck wherever they went, and he hoped they would not give up their studies and throw away their books, as so many young men did when they left college. He trusted they would continue their studies in the future. They would find associated with them in the Army non-commissioned officers and privates, many of whom were very fine men. He could tell them, after a long experience of the Army, that if they dealt with their men not only as men to be commanded, but also as comrades and friends, it would not matter how difficult the position might be at any time they would always be able to depend on those comrades and friends, and that they would always follow them. He was glad to have had that opportunity of addressing them, and he hoped they would always remember what he had told them about discipline. To those who would remain at the college longer, he said he would point out there that if they hoped to become good soldiers in the future, they must diligently attend to their studies while they were at the college.

Lord Wolseley afterwards inspected in the hall of the college the plans, road reports and sketches made by the cadets during the term. Subsequently he proceeded to the riding school, where a ride was performed by a class drawn from A Company, of the Senior Division. Later, in the gymnasium, the sword class from B Company, also of the Senior Division, gave an exhibition of the sword exercise ; and a display of physical drill, which included some scaling practice, was given by classes of the Junior Division.

The Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Connaught and their respective Staffs paid a visit to the Staff College before leaving Camberley.

ENGLAND'S POLICY AND INTENTIONS.

THE "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Vienna says that the comments made by the "Pester Lloyd" on the course of events are received with great satisfaction, and the general feeling for the moment in Berlin is that English diplomacy has been hoodwinked and caught napping, whereby British interests have been left out in the cold. This naturally causss no slight satisfaction, but in the minds of many there lurks a fear that Lord Salisbury also has a trump up his sleeve, and that a concession will have been obtained for England that fully compensates, if not surpasses, any advantages believed to have been acquired by Russia and Germany.

RUMOURED OCCUPATION OF QUELPART BY A BRITISH SQUADRON.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," telegraphing says :—

A report was current here to-day that the British East Asiatic Squadron had received orders to sail for the island of Quelpart, lying close to the south of Corea, presumably in order to take possession of it. Public feeling here is favourable to such a step.

Most of the papers comment on the sailing of the squadron in a friendly spirit, and at most express surprise that England did not occupy some likely Chinese port immediately after it became known that Germany's occupation of Kiao-chau was to be permanent. The occupation of Chinese territory by Germany is recognised as precisely as unjustifiable on moral grounds as that effected, or to be effected, by Russia, England, or any other country ; but any scruples are silenced by the reflection that, after all, in international policy "those shall take who have the power."

Quelpart is an island in the Yellow Sea at the southern entrance of the Corea Straits, and is about 200 miles distant from the important Japanese naval port of Nagasaki. It occupies a position of considerable strategic importance, and is more favourably situated as a naval base than the islet of Port Hamilton—some fifty miles distant, lying close to the Corean mainland. Quelpart, which is about forty-five miles long and twelve broad, is of a mountainous character, the highest peak being 6,544 feet. It is, or was, subordinate to Corea, and was used as a penal settlement.

REPORTED BRITISH DEMONSTRATION.

All kinds of rumours are current in Shanghai with regard to the action of the British fleet. *Dalziel's* correspondent in that town says :—The British fleet, under Vice-Admiral Buller, is *en route* to the north, the reason for its journey being, it is believed, to support the declaration of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, of his intention to demand a compensating concession as a counterbalance to those granted to Russia and Germany. The belief prevails here that Japan is acting in concert with England, and that she wishes to preserve China from disintegration, favouring rather the idea of a protectorate over Central China, with the capital at Kan-King.

In a later message the correspondent adds :—The British squadron in Chinese waters will demonstrate at Chefoo. It is believed that this is intended as a warning that England will oppose the division of China without consulting her.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs :—"It is rumoured here that the British intend occupying Talienwan, forty miles from Port Arthur, with the object of guarding the Gulf of Pe-chi-li."

Reuter's Agency understands that H.M.S. *Daphne* recently proceeded to Port Arthur, and reported the presence there of three Russian war-vessels, which, it has been explained, are taking up their winter quarters at that port. Nothing is known in official quarters regarding the statements made by the *Kolnische Zeitung* that the *Daphne's* visit to Port Arthur was "compulsory, despite the express protest or prohibition of the Chinese officials in command of the harbour ;" and the report is discredited. No credence is attached to the further report that the British East Asiatic Squadron was about to take possession of the island of Quelpart, and no aggressive action need be looked for on the part of Great Britain in those regions.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* maintains the accuracy of the statement which it published from its Paris correspondent on Dec. 19—namely, that China had complained to the representatives of the Powers in Pekin of the illegal action of H. M. S. "Daphne" in entering Port Arthur. "It is sufficient," adds the journal, "to point to the fact that at the time there were neither Russian ships nor a Russian consul in Port Arthur. The Russians could therefore only have heard of the entry of the "Daphne" into the port from a Chinese source. The fact that the Russian occupation of the harbour took place with the acquiescence of China also sufficiently proves that the Chinese complained to Russia of the action of the "Daphne."

PRINCE HENRY'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The cordial reception of Prince Henry of Prussia in the Sandringham has given great satisfaction in Berlin, as it is generally believed, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, that it would have been less cordial if England had any intention of opposing Germany in the East. The Prince is understood to have been the bearer of important political information, though the British Cabinet was probably as well informed regarding the views of Germany as were the other Powers, of which Russia and Austria-Hungary were let into the secret first.

The fact of Prince Henry of Prussia going to the German Embassy in London has given rise in Paris to a report that Germany is anxious to establish an understanding with the British Government respecting the action of Germany in China.

IS THERE CONCERT WITH JAPAN ?

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* wrote on Dec. 22 :—

From inquiry in official quarters I have reason to believe that there is no truth in the statement from Shanghai that the British fleet, under Vice-Admiral Buller has sailed for the north for the purpose of supporting a declaration to the Chinese Government by Sir Charles Macdonald of his intention to demand a counterbalancing concession to those granted to Russia and Germany. It is not necessary, as my informant explained, that we should immediately retaliate in some kind such action as that of occupying at Kiao-chau or that of Russia at Port Arthur is taken by a foreign Power. At the same time such a report as that from Shanghai can do no real harm. It may impress people abroad with the belief that we are bent upon a serious assertion of our power. "We are not bad friends with either Germany or Russia," added my informant, "and there is no reason why there should be any difficulty. In any case they know we can usually get what we want."

The same official source of information also enables me to discount the rumour that Great Britain and Japan have already come to an understanding to act in concert, so that the statement that Great Britain will enter into the occupation of Wei-hai-wai with Japan, who already occupies it pending payment of the balance of the war indemnity due from China, should be distrusted. The additional statement that Great Britain intends to occupy Talienwan, forty miles from Port Arthur, in order to guard the Gulf of Pechili, has also no present fact to justify it.

CAN WE SEIZE CHUSAN ?

Paris, Dec. 21.—In reference to the suggestion put forward in London that the British Government should seize Chusan, doubts are expressed at the Quai d'Orsay as to Great Britain's acting upon such a suggestion, since England and France several years ago signed a *protocole de desinteressemen* by which the two powers undertook not to occupy these islands. Although a French war-vessel has been sent to the Far East, the Government, it is declared, has no reason to entertain any apprehension regarding the situation so long as the nothern part of China is the subject of dispute. France, however, it is added, could not remain impassive if aggressive movements should be made in Southern China.

From inquiries made on Dec. 22 in official quarters the *Exchange Telegraph Company* states that there is no foundation for the statement emanating from Paris to the effect that Great Britain would be unable to occupy Chusan—if she desired to do so—in consiquence of an agreement which was arrived at with France some years ago.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the "*Daphne*" after visiting Port Arthur, reported the presence there of Russian war-vessels, and that consequently the reiterated statement of the *Kolnische Zeitung* that no Russian ships nor a Russian consul in Port Arthur at the time of the "*Daphne's*" visit is devoid of foundation, as is also the alleged protest of the Chinese Government with regard to the incident.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin wrote on Tuesday :—

My statement of Sunday night that Germany and Russia would be glad to see England taking part in the present action by herself occupying territory under some pretext, without a conflict either with China or with a European Power, I find confirmed, and the hesitation of England in declaring herself a partner to the action is felt, at least in Germany, so far as my information from Berlin goes, rather as an embarrassment than as a reassurance. It was expected in those circles in Vienna which take an interest in the matter that Prince Henry would take definite proposals to England, and astonishment is expressed at the Prince not having sought an interview with Lord Salisbury. It is, however, presumed that the English Government opened negotiations with Russia on the question concurrently with those with China, and that within a short time the apprehension of England and Japan joining hands to oppose the first partition of China will have disappeared. There is no inconsistency between the desire to see England participating and the plan of which Professor Vambery speaks, because the lion's share is already secured to Russia if she keeps Port Arthur, which commands Pekin. Everything would be gained if she were allowed to keep it, and with it the north of China, without a struggle with Great Britain, which, practically, would mean without a struggle with Japan.

GERMAN COMMENTS.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the papers there are busily occupied in denouncing England. All try to prove that she would act wisely by doing nothing at the present moment, but at the same time the laugh at the British lion, who has lost his teeth. It cannot be denied that Lord Salisbury's policy of inaction for the last two years has greatly contributed towards weakening England's position in the European Concert. The Governmental *Post* writes :—

England would be only acting against her own advantage if she were thinking of seizing large portions of China, for she would meet with the decided opposition of Russia, and probably also of France. The English power, which is threatened in many parts of the globe, is to-day as little able to risk such a contest as she would have been this year to risk one for Constantinople. The wisest policy for England would therefore be, as regards China, not to shake the existing state of things. As matters stand to-day, Great Britain's influence in the Chinese Empire is still great although the English have done themselves great harm by their vacillating and ambiguous attitude previous to the peace of Simonoseki. But even the power which the Britons still possess would be considerably decreased by a partition of the empire. Of the numerous threats in the English papers probably nothing will remain but a demonstration of the fleet at some spot or other on the Chinese coast. What plans exist in London we do not know, but in any case there will be no question of threatening international conflicts, or of a conflict between Russia and England. For the present it is officially stated from the Russian side that the occupation of Port Arthur is only temporary. England has certainly the least cause to grumble, as the occupation of Egypt was also asserted to be temporary.

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The situation in Eastern Asia is discussed by most of the Russian newspapers to-day, with especial reference to the attitude of Great Britain. The *Novoe Vremya* observes that England's difficulties have become more acute throught the undoubted isolation in which she has found herself for a very long time past. She cannot count upon the active support, nor even upon the hare neutrality, of any Power which has interests of its own in Chinese waters. In a subsequent article, which goes over much the same ground, the journal speaks of the anxieties which recent events have brought upon Great Britain, and expresses the view that, if she desires no longer to remain isolated, Great Britain must either recognise the *fait accompli* and ally herself in future with Japan, or by word and deed support the idea of the dismemberment of China.

The *Novosti*, in an article on the same subject, says that in all the incubrations of the foreign Press on the late events in Eastern Asia, the most apt and valuable is the remark of the *Kolnische Zeitung*—"Vladivostock which has hitherto been the *point d'appui* of the Russian fleet in Eastern Asia, no longer corresponds with Russia's needs," and again that "the almost simultaneous occupation of Kiao-chau and of Port Arthur is the continuance of the common action of Germany and Russia in Eastern Asia. From these observations of the Cologne newspaper, proceeds the *Novosti*, it is clear that, in the actual circumstances, no one doubts the loyalty of the proceedings of the Russian Government, and the incident is in consequence finished with. With regard to the feeling shown in Great Britain regarding recent events, the journal continues :—

In consequence of the pretension of England to compensate herself for the Russian occupation of Port Arthur by the acquisition of Port Hamilton or Port Lazareff, and in view of the possibility of some disturbing action on the part of Japan, Europe stands on the brink of grave diplomatic complications in the Far East. It is therefore well to recall that the reinforcements of the German squadron in the Pacific Ocean permits Russia, France, and Germany to prevent in an effective manner any disturbance of the balance of power between those three Powers on the one hand and Great Britain and Japan on the other, such as might be produced by violent seizures of territory injudicious by circumstances. Still then, moreover, it is borne in mind that, in spite of the displeasure alleged by the British to be felt by the Japanese at the present state of affairs the interests of Japan have really far more points of contact with Russian than with British interests, especially in view of the rapidly progressing construction of the Siberian Railway, Great Britain may easily remain absolutely isolated in her plans for the future.

The article concludes as follows :—

From whatever standpoint the Port Arthur incident may be observed, it cannot be used as a reason for causing doubts on the solidity of European peace or of those good relations which have latterly taken root among the Powers.

FRENCH CURIOSITY.

What will England do ? is a question which is being asked in Paris. The *Temps* admits that England could bring forward many arguments to show that she has a right to take part in the land-grabbing game in China, if it is going to begin in earnest. She already possesses Hong Kong, she claims a sort of supremacy over the Yang-tse-King, on the frontier of her Burmese territory, and Shanghai, far to the north, is become the great emporium of her trade.

Commencing on various remarks which have been made abroad, the *Temps* goes on to say that the detachment of one little stone is threatening to bring down the whole of the rickety structure. People are discussing all round the question of the exercise of a sort of guardianship or control of this immense empire which is falling to pieces, and the really amounts to the consideration of a division of the territory. This, however, is a rather hasty business. After all, China is not altogether a negligible quantity, nor is Europe so inclined to enter the path of partition, with all its consequences and perils. Yet the situation is none the less serious, nor does it the less demand the entire attention of the Powers which, like France, have the highest interests in the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES.

Writing from Washington (Dec. 22), the *Standard* correspondent said :—

The question raised in the *Standard* to-day regarding the attitude of the United States Government towards the Chinese incident has been promptly followed by an informal, but official, question, which is similarly answered to the effect that the United States has not and cannot be called to take any interest territorially in the matter. The United States, it is said, will not land any force, and will protect American interests only according to the events as they occur. The good disposition professed by England and China in regard to action by the United States is no inducement towards departure from the traditional policy, even though at over a score of Chinese treaty ports there are American commerce and settlements and consular judicial jurisdiction. The proceedings of Germany are regarded as of a sort with the action at Port-au-Prince, and as fully warranting self-protection, especially by England, because of her paramount interests. English commercial and colonial methods are thought to be the best in the world, and they favourably dispose American sentiment toward action by England which would be disapproved when taken by others, and especially by Germany. This is true even of events which cannot be reconciled with the sentiments of President McKinley's Message.

Mr. Randall Cramer said to-day that, if the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty were now effective, there would be no fear of the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. The Anglo-Saxon countries, mother and daughter combined, could, he said, call halt on any project of that kind, and the order would certainly be respected. That such an alliance would be advantageous to both countries, he said, is clear to all who are not swayed by prejudice. "England and America united," he added, "can stand against the world. Even Germany believes such a union is

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE Greek Chamber passed the second and third readings of the Peace Treaty on Dec. 17, and on the 19th the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Constantinople.

At the meeting of the Ambassadors at Constantinople on Dec. 18, a rough draft was prepared of the Cretan scheme, and forwarded the same day to the Cabinets. The scheme, the *Standard* correspondent believes, is on the following lines:—

First, the nomination of a provisional Governor; secondly, an arrangement for a loan of 6,000,000*l.*, guaranteed on the Customs revenues; thirdly, the formation of a gendarmerie; fourthly, the creation of a consultative council, the members to be delegated by the Powers and presided over by the Governor; fifthly, the council to draw up an autonomous constitution, which shall provide for the nomination of a Christian Governor-General for five years, with the consent of the Sultan, and to arrange for the summoning of a national assembly, to be elected by vote, with safe-guards for the rights of Moslems and Christians alike. The assembly is to be invested with full legislative authority, while the Governor is to exercise supreme executive power over the land and sea forces. The direct and indirect taxes are to be fixed by the Governor-General, who shall pay an annual tribute to the Sultan. Crete is also to be considered an autonomous neutral province within the Ottoman Empire.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hears that the question of the Governor-Generalship of Crete is becoming more and more mysterious. Since the Powers adopted the Russo-French proposal to appoint the Voivode Petrovitch, the Prince of Montenegro has strongly opposed the appointment, declaring that the Voivode is a weak and unintelligent man, and, consequently, a most unsuitable candidate. "His Highness will never allow him to accept the post, lest Montenegro should become the laughing-stock of the world." There can be no doubt that he obtained the Czar's assent before assuming this attitude, and the reasons will probably soon be apparent.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on Dec. 23:—I have reason to believe that Russia and several other Powers intend to revive the candidature of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg for the Governor-Generalship of Crete, now that that of the Voivode Petrovitch has been dropped.

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

According to the Canea correspondent of the *Times*, it is reported that at Candia systematic looting of shops continues. The exasperation of the Christians in the interior at the delay in the settlement of the question of autonomy is increased by their privations and the exaggerated reports received from the towns, where too much power is still left to the Turkish administration. It is hardly surprising in these circumstances that the Christians should proceed to reprisals.

M Sphakianaki, President of the Cretan Assembly, informs me, adds the correspondent, that great irritation is rapidly spreading among the Christians, and that all the efforts of the Assembly are required to check the insurgents' attempts to commit acts of retaliation. M Sphakianaki added that the difficulty of communicating with the eastern provinces rendered the Assembly's efforts to restrain the insurgents very arduous, and stated that the Mahomedans constantly made sorties outside the cordon round Candia and destroyed Christian property.

THE ETHNIKE HETAIRIA.

The Greek parliamentary committee of inquiry into the war scandals has informed the Government that it has discovered proceedings on the part of the Ethnike Hetairia which bring it within the pale of the law, and the committee has requested the Minister of Justice to order an inquiry into the matter.

TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* writing on Dec. 21, says:—The Sultan continues to be much troubled by the disturbances at Bassorah, which certain persons are endeavouring to persuade his Majesty were originated and fostered by British intrigues. The opportunity is too favourable to let slip, and several adventurers are vying with each other in offers to proceed thither and produce proofs of this absurd fable. Some of the Ministers have attempted to suggest that the disorders are simply due to maladministration, but the idea of British intrigue is difficult to dislodge from Yildiz. Meanwhile, Mukhliss Pasha has been appointed Governor of Bassorah, in the place of Arify Pasha, who is alleged to have committed every sort of abuse of power in that province. Marshal Redib is to command the force which is being despatched to restore order.

The American training ship "Bancroft," which arrived in Smyrna Harbour on the night of Dec. 4, was received with a blank cannon shot and rifle bullets from Fort Yenikale. A boat, with an officer on board, which was sent in the direction of the fort, to ask for an explanation, was also fired upon, and compelled to return. The American commander lodged a protest on the spot, and Mr. Angell, the American Minister at Constantinople, subsequently demanded the punishment of the parties responsible, and an apology from the Porte. An apology was accordingly given by the Porte, and two officers were dismissed and sentenced to eight days' arrest, as although the entry into Smyrna Harbour at night is prohibited, the outer lighthouses were alight, and the ship stopped on the proper signals being made.

MACEDONIA.

Various fragments of information concerning the situation in Macedonia, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, agree in representing it to be going from bad to worse, and once more trouble for the spring is confidently predicted. Making allowance for the exaggeration and misrepresentation which frequently characterise news from that part of the Balkan Peninsula, the fact that the Turkish garrisons on the Bulgaro-Macedonian frontier have been considerably reinforced testifies to a serious condition of affairs. There is a general suspicion abroad that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has matured certain plans of his own with regard to Macedonia. His pecuniary affairs are understood to be a cause of dissatisfaction among the Bulgarians, and in other respects his popularity has not increased. A Macedonian crisis might divert public attention from the Prince, and it is thought that he would consequently find it by no means unwelcome.

MEMORIAL TO INDIAN HEROISM.

THE first meeting of the committee which has been formed in connection with the movement for suitably recognising the valour displayed in the present frontier campaigns by the Sikhs, Goorkhas, and Indian troops generally, was held at Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s, 45 Pall Mall, on Dec. 20. Letters and telegrams regretting inability to attend were read from Lord Roberts, Lord Wenlock, General Sir Samuel Browne, General Sir Charles Gough, Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and others. Sir Philip Hutchins occupied the chair.

On the proposal of General Sir Hugh Gough, seconded by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edmund Commerell, it was unanimously agreed that subscriptions should be invited to establish a fund for the benefit of the native soldiers disabled and of the families of those killed in the present frontier campaigns, commencing with the outbreak in the Tochi Pass. It was also proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham Davis, seconded by Major-General Pennington, and resolved unanimously, that a donation, the amount to be fixed hereafter, should be given to the memorial proposed to be erected at Amritsar to the Sikh soldiers killed at Saragheri, and that subscribers should have the option of subscribing to the general fund or to either or both of the dual objects in such proportion as they might think fit. The offers of Messrs. H. S. King and Co, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co. to receive subscriptions to the fund were accepted with thanks. A working committee was appointed to carry out the proposals and to report later to the general committee.

We are requested to state that subscriptions may now be sent either to Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45 Pall Mall, or to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55 Parliament Street.

IT was in 1895 that M. Alphonse Daudet discovered England. He went over in the early summer. What struck him most was the quiet of the great city. "My first impression on arriving in London," he said, "that which proved the strongest, which entirely took possession of me, in spite of the enormous, the unequalled activity, of the street traffic, of the countless number of carts, cabs, waggons, vans, and vehicles of every kind, of the fantastic flashing by of omnibuses decked in gaudy colours, of the vast and ever-changing multitude that fills the streets—in spite of all this, the first startling impression was the universally prevailing silence. This silence has something uncanny, something disquieting about it conveying the idea of moving amid a swarm of taciturn automata, rushing about in dreamland on a pavement of india-rubber." Some of M. Daudet's impressions of England were not very flattering. He found English women very plain, and English houses very forbidding. "The houses here," he said, "have mute, closed, silent faces. With us, when the spring comes, the houses open their windows. You will hear coming from the first floor the noise of a dispute, from the second floor the sound of a piano, from the third something else. But you shut yourselves up as if on board ship. The portholes are hermetically sealed, as if you feared water would enter."

THE STORY OF OLD ATLANTIS.

UPON a single bone, so scientific men say, a whole skeleton may be built, and the skeleton so evolved may be clothed in flesh as it was ages ago before man troubled the earth with any serious interference in the management of the globe: when as yet he was content to live in dens and caves and holes in the earth, if his enemies would let him do so. Little he knew then of creating the idea of a sentient being from the contemplation of a fragment of bone; little he cared or thought that he was the founder of a race that could produce men capable of working such a miracle—and little does the race that can do these things comprehend that they themselves may be as fossils of a once active and existent world long dead. Yet the old tradition has it so, and its expounders point to the relics of such a glorious past of which we are but as dry bones, having no history and no meaning. Even when tradition speaks in plain language we listen and smile in our wisdom—and think of something else; the voice of history falls on ears to which its message is but childish verse, pretty and fanciful, but nothing more.

Far in the Atlantic a few small islands testify to the existence of a long-forgotten continent the glory of whose traditions passed down in a few odd sentences to the written records of the ancients, and on these small bones, as it were, our learned men build up the skeleton of that vast world which at some time beyond the ken of man's perception sank into oblivion. With patient labour and toil they have pieced together a plausible framework, but the details are sadly lacking; they are unable, to instil the breath of life into this monster creation of their own brains. They say the little we know, and human science can do no more. Even if the problem were solved, who knows what monsters they would not create? But in spite of this declaration, rumours continue to float westward from that great fount of unwritten lore, the Orient, and the few scraps of information thrown to the Western world indicate a far more complete knowledge of the history of man and the earth than all the scientific research of modern days can give. Iconoclasts and Philistines who cannot understand the value of knowledge and history have been made by a species of keen irony the very vehicles entrusted with the preservation of those things they have sought to destroy, so that no knowledge is entirely lost.

The Eastern tradition declares that many thousands of years ago, at a period so far distant that its very existence is doubtful to most men of science, and only the mind of a poet can comprehend the immensity of the gulf which divides it from our era there existed a vast continent in the middle of what we call the Atlantic Ocean, a continent lovingly preserving the name of the land in the sea which overwhelmed it. When the great hyperborean continent of the North had been for ever bound in snow and ice; when the continent of the Indian Ocean, which stretched away to the south of Africa, towards the Southern Sea, had sunk beneath the waves; when old lemuria had expired in the greatest volcanic cataclysm the world has ever known, and had again cast up the Australian continent and the islands of the Pacific as silent witnesses of its glorious existence; and when the last glacial age had passed like a winter day—then the great Atlantis grew in its youth and beauty into a paradise, a veritable Garden of the Hesperides. It was indeed the Eden of the human race before its fall into the darkness of selfish ignorance.

The myths of Atlantis and the Fortunate Islands are but thinly-veiled history, and the wisdom of such a method of preserving the old traditions is apparent when it is considered that all the oldest known histories are transmitted in this way, while those handed down as bare facts and strict dry records are forgotten or discredited. The world is like a child now grown to a man who remembers well the fairy tales his mother taught him years ago, but only guesses that her motive in telling him also has passed out of his mind. But even these traditions in their old age seem to have become somewhat confused, for it appears that on the one hand Atlantis is exaggerated into an enormous continent, while on the other it is reduced to a few small islands. The truth is that both are right. According to the tradition of the Eastern sages, more than one seismic convulsion occurred in the great Atlantis beyond the pillars of Hercules. Once it was a fair smiling land of sunshine and peace, for the giant race which inhabited it knew the secrets of life and death, and possessed the key of knowledge. Having all they needed, they lived and increased without envy of one another. They knew the secret of the bees—"Each for all, and all for the all-self"—and their works, as a result of this perfected log-rolling system, surpassed in glory all the wonders of the Oriental story-tellers. And no surprise need be felt at this, since these very tales are but poorly-painted pictures of the truths of that bygone age, which have lost some of their colouring in their journey from West to East, retaining only a portion of their original beauty.

Sad to relate, even in this glorious and peaceful existence men became avaricious, and selfishness sowed the seeds of dissent. For selfishness was the only sin to be found in that golden age. It was the one passion which permitted these magicians to use their immense knowledge of the workings of nature and of the mysteries of life and death with power for harm. But the result of this ill-used power followed swiftly, and the Greater Atlantis sank suddenly into the sea, leaving only what is still a large continent between the Pillars of Hercules and the Gates of the West. Peace was restored for a time only, to cease in common preconcerted war against the powers of the universe. Pelion was piled on Ossa, to the destruction of both and the paradise once enjoyed by all and now guarded from the profane was lost to man. For three days and nights the sky was darkened and the sea was full of smoke. Thunder rolled, and the earth quaked, while men took their lives in fear. The elements let loose their fury on the unhappy continent, and such a storm arose as the traditions of the earth call "the end of the world." This end was by water, in its rotation, as Lemuria had been destroyed by fire, and fire will destroy our present world, if the universal prophecies are correct. At last a loud noise, to which the Krakatoa eruption was as the bursting of a squib, silenced the terrible riot and din of the dark days by the Flood. The sun rose on a calm and peaceful sea where once the fair land of Atlantis boasted its strength. Yet even now hope was left in Pandora's box, for Ladon, the great serpent of Ocean, folded his silver coils around the ark of the golden apples of Hera preserved in the few islets which remained mute witnesses of the departed glory of the lost continent. For the sacred apples of knowledge are eternal and must ever be preserved, until the time comes when all will be worthy to eat freely of them once again, as the Atlanteans did in the golden age. Occasionally a man ahead of his time arises who is worthy in himself to taste the apples of knowledge, and of these Hercules was one. Not only did he taste, but he brought them away with him, and though they were said to have been returned to the place whence they came, this was merely a blind to conceal their true hiding-place. The precious knowledge thus gained at the cost of much labour was preserved in the East by the Egyptians, the Chaldees, and the Brahmins, and has lasted through the ages, but it still requires the effort and perseverance of a demigod even to see the apples of knowledge so common in old Atlantis.

The islands left above the surface when Atlantis sank beneath the ocean reman, although their numbers have dwindled down through the ages, and their great mission once having passed to the East, they are no longer more favoured than the rest of the world. They have passed their time, and in some thousands of years they, too, may sink. Madeira, Canaria, the Azores, Bermuda, and the Cape Verdes will go, and who knows that another vast catastrophe may not occur to make this continent of Europa an ocean bed or an ice field, the object of whose existence future scientific men will seek to solve with poor success?

COCKADES.

THERE is no subject under the sun concerning which so many mistakes are made. According to an ancient joke, one lady asked another: "Why is your father using a cockade?" "Oh, pa's just joined the Army and Navy Stores!" And many people seem to think that a cockade means nothing at all beyond the fact of a certain amount of social eminence. There is no real law upon the matter, which is simply governed by long established custom and usage. According thereto, there are three kinds of English cockades in use at the moment—the royal, the military, and the naval. There is no such thing as a "civil service cockade." The royal cockade can be easily recognised. It is quite circular. It is in shape much like a double dahlia, and is worn so that half of it is seen above the top of the hat. It is also larger than other cockades, and projects outwards very much more. The military cockade is the one most usually seen; it consists of a small circular projection, from the top of which issues a fan-shaped ornament. It is worn so that the fan-shaped ornament projects above the top of the hat. The third shape—the naval cockade—has no fan, and is oval in shape. It is worn at the side, so that no part of it projects above the top of the hat. The military cockade is worn by the servants of those holding military commissions—viz. officers in the army, militia, and volunteers, and by Lord-Lieutenants, Commissioners of Lieutenancy, Deputy-Lieutenants, and High Sheriffs. The naval cockade is worn by the servants of naval officers. Civilians and ladies have no right at all to any cockade unless coming within the above descriptions. The black cockade of Hanover came into use in this country with the Hanoverians, though in the days when hats were worn which required fastening up at the side, the cockade was worn by the officers themselves. The Jacobites, in their intense objection to everything Hanoverian, started the white cockade, which was worn by the officers who took part in the Jacobite risings; but the "white cockade" never had an analogous usage to the black cockade of Hanover. It is possible it may in the future, for we hear of one gentleman belonging to the Order of the White Rose who is industriously saving up to start an equipage in order that in literal truth he may "mount the white cockade."—*Genealogical Magazine*.

THE MIGRATION OF THINGS AND OF MEMORIES.

IN the minds of some students, says Professor O. T. Mason in *Science*, the question of migration of forms is frequently confounded with that of the migration of tribes. It must not be forgotten by those who are carefully studying the origin of industrial forms on the western world that there were daily mails delivered on the American shore from the eastern continent from the remotest antiquity. The United States navy have been dropping bottles overboard in the Atlantic Ocean, at the Azores, in deep water along the coast of Spain and from the Madeira and the Canaries southward along the coast of Africa. All of these bottles that have been recovered have been found on the coast of South America, on the Antilles, and some of them as far west as the mouth of the Rio Grande. It can be inferred from this, therefore, that every buoyant object which has been dropped into the ocean during the present geological epoch by prehistoric or historic Spaniards Portuguese or Africans has found its way to America and been stranded somewhere between the tenth parallel south and the thirtieth parallel north.

In the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean the currents run the other way, and the mails have been delivered from America to Europe. In the Pacific Ocean the daily mails delivered on the west coast of America from Mount Saint Elias southward have proceeded from about the twentieth parallel north, in the vicinity of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, thence have travelled through the China Sea and the Japanese Sea to pick up objects designed for the western hemisphere. In the southern hemisphere the mails travel the other way, and materials consigned to the ocean current company were taken from Chile and Peru to be delivered upon the Easter Island and the various groups of Polynesia, some of them reaching as far as Melanesia. In addition to these great mail services of the Pacific, there was a narrow strip of service called the "counter-current," between the equator and the tenth parallel north, the articles consigned to it being delivered on the west coast of Central America.

In the Arctic Ocean the mails proceeded from west to east, passing up through Bering Strait, across the Pole, and finding their way first to East Greenland and then around Cape Farewell to the south-western shores of that great island. The Arctic current from Baffin Land and northward brought the mails from the Eskimo area southward even as far as Charleston, South Carolina. The consequence of such uninterrupted communication cannot be overestimated. All who have studied the arts of primitive races know how quickly their plastic minds respond to a congenial suggestion. It would not even be necessary for a Chinese or Japanese vessel to bring a single living teacher to take part in the pedagogic work of instructing the west coast tribes in eastern Asiatic arts.

The recent example of throwing a stick which drifted from Port Clarence, south of Bering Strait, and was picked up on the shores of West Greenland by Dr. Rink, is one of an interrupted series of communications between one of those great mailing stations and another. A second element in technical geology has not been emphasised by any modern writer, and yet it cannot be overlooked; and that is the survival of industrial processes and productions in the myths and traditions of wandering tribes; so that one of them, having passed over a long area where a certain kind of activity was not demanded, and coming again to a place where the conditions are favourable to its revival, changed a song or an ancient tribal memory into an actual fact again.

AIR WAVES.

A VERY interesting confirmation of the theory of air waves, as advanced by Helmholtz, to which we alluded in our articles on "Scientific Ballooning" has appeared in *Widemann's Annalen*. According to Helmholtz, air waves result when layers of air of different temperatures pass above one another. A wind producing water waves of one metre length would, with a temperature difference of 10 deg. Cent., give rise to air waves 2 and more kilometres in length, and air waves of 15 and 30 kilometres would correspond to water waves of 5 and 10 metres. The air waves are probably frequent, but we do not notice them, as they would cover a whole area of our horizon, unless mist condensations take place in the wave crests where the pressure would be reduced. We then see parallel cloud bands. Such waves, which may pass at elevations of several kilometres, send us the rain showers which occasionally fall at regular intervals during the day, and they may be responsible for gusty weather, and play an important part in meteorology. Helmholtz was inclined to regard them as one of the chief causes of the disturbances in the labile equilibrium and in the gradual intermixing of various air currents; there would be air breakers, for instance. In the paper mentioned, R. Emden refers to his balloon ascent from Munich in the *Akademie* on November 7, 1896. The temperature down below was 2·7 deg. Cent. at 9-50 a.m.; the air was clear. The balloon, which carried a trailing rope 200 metres in length, rose first of all, of course, but soon reached a portion of equilibrium. The thermometer had gone up to 9·2 deg. Cent., and it remained shady, while on throwing out ballast the balloon rose from 200 to 1,300 metres. There was now, fifteen minutes after starting, a thick cloud bank underneath, about 7·5 kilometres in length, subdivided in a strange fashion, the bands forming fifteen huge sausages, about 540 metres apart, floating between 100 and 200 metres above the ground; the inner sausages appeared to be of greater diameter than those near the edges of the bank. The warm current had an easterly direction; the cloud bands were arranged north and south at right angles to the current, which, to judge by the track of the balloon, had a velocity of 12·5 metres per second. The warm wave soon reached the ground. Emden considers that the temperature difference, the velocity of the air current, and the distances between the parallel cloud bands were in close agreement with the theory.—*Engineering*.

AN EGYPTIAN HAREM.

It was a memorable occasion when I paid my first visit to a harem in the old city of Cairo. The word harem is pronounced with a long "e" in the Orient, and includes not only a man's wives, concubines, and female slaves, but that part of the house which is set aside for their use.

The harem has a separate entrance and is always guarded by one or two "human crows," as some writer calls the eunuchs, who are the plainest evidence of an Oriental's wealth and position. The old Turk who gave us permission to visit his harem greeted us in the selamlik, as the master's reception-room is called, and gave us a sight of some howling dervishes who were doing a zikr in the court before he allowed us to penetrate the mysteries of the curtained door.

This special Pasha was fat, unctuous, and sensual looking, and was garbed in rich silk and satin, heavy with gorgeous embroidery. With a lordly wave of his podgy fat hand he called one of the eunuchs whose duty it is to "guide the steps by day and guard the sleep at night" of his harem. This man conveyed us up a flight or two of stairs and along various dark and winding passages, until at last we were ushered into a large drawing-room, where we found a dozen or more women of various ages and shades of colour.

The eldest, the Pasha's first wife, came forward to greet us with true Eastern courtesy, though she could not speak a word of any language we could understand. However, she soon thrust forward a young girl of fourteen or thereabouts, whose knowledge of French was sufficient for her to answer and ask simple questions.

We drank the delicious Turkish coffee they gave us and smoked the golden-tipped initialled cigarettes they offered. Although I have been in a dozen or more harems I have never seen women smoking the narghili, or in fact any pipe, but they do smoke cigarettes incessantly.

There was about the room none of that strangeness of mystery which we expected. The wide, deep divans which lined the wall on all sides are those which go to make up cozy corners in this country. The chairs, tables, &c., were quite ordinary, and so for that matter, were the women. The most beautiful things were the moushrabieh windows which opened upon the street and court.

Through these the feminine followers of the Prophet see all they know of the world, for when they go abroad, they ride either in palanquins or closed carriages, with a eunuch on the box and one behind. Their only chance of varying this routine is by bribing one of these big, black, impudent creatures.

As a rule the Egyptian and Turkish women wear loose gowns, often made of rich brocade, which they gird at the waist with a jewelled belt or a soft cashmere shawl. They are invariably fat, and as they wear no stays of any sort their appearance can be imagined.

If a young girl is not up to the requisite standard when she is about to be married she is put upon attening diet and stuffed like a Strasburg goose.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ayr, 1,955 tons, Captain W H Gibson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain C L Daniell, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 789 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—H E the Governor of Bombay and Staff, Mr W Hartley and 65 deck.

THE Assiatic S N Co.'s s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instance, from Calcutta 12th December via coast ports, brought a general cargo, and Mr Butler and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,433 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta 23rd December, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced rough weather in the Bay of Bengal and then fine.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Trieste 3,203 tons Captain A Milcis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Hornsey, Mr and Mrs Waddell, and 3 children, Mr J Depawalke and 17 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain I R Watson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instance from Hull 7th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Revd Shaw, Mr Irvine, Mr Hall, Mr Burgham, Miss Lawrence, and Mrs Moore. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co: During the voyage she encountered for the first six days heavy gales, then fine weather up to Perim thence fresh to strong N E monsoon.

THE B I S and Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Karachi 6th January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Greaves, Mr C E Randle, Mr A M Kaul, Mr and Mrs Perkins, and 4 children, Miss Johnston, 7 children of the Scottish orphanage, Mr D M Munshi, Mr C J Jamesjee, one lady and a friend. Miss Tayler, Master E Cooke, Mr Brown, Mr Mahomedbhoy Remon Mowjee and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Gladston	Antwerp	14-1	P M & Co
B	Dido		Watson	Karachi	F M & Co	
K	Jubeda	2034	Shumacker	Calcutta	12-1	H C Joosub
P	Conifield	2105	Stainton	Dunkirk	15-1	J M & Co
R	Mobile	2103	Hoon	Madras	8-1	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Ahmed	N F — S & Co
Brahmani	324	Cassum	N F — S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Britannia	1970	Turner	Liverpool	15-1	W & A G & Co
5	Neptune	2178	Walters	Dunkirk	19-1	W & A G & Co
4	Ballaarat	2859	Angus	Aden	15-1	P & O Co
5	Hydaspes	1911	Daniell	Hongkong	10-1	P & O Co
9	Mirzapore	2168	Wickenden	Calcutta		P & O Co
12	Coromandel	2783	Peters	China	20-1	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of 5olaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Trieste s	Milis	Kobe, Dec 10.
	Dido s	Watson	Hull, Dec 7.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Jan 5.
	Okhla s	Phillips	Calcutta, Dec 23.
9	Banoora s	Cruess	Calcutta, Dec 25.
	Shannon s	Cole	Aden, Jan 3.
	Maria Valerie s	Mitos	Trieste, Dec 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Oriental s	Moule	London.
	Tibson	Lyrr	Calcutta.
9	Hydaspes s	Daniel	Hongkong.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Kola, for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports.
" Dido, for Hull via Karachi.
" Mirzapore, for Mauritius via Ballaser.
" Trieste, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
" Nairung, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Britannia s, 1970, Turner
Imperialist s, 2177, Gladstone
Urania s, 1705, Kent
Courtfield s, 2165, Stranton
Neptune s, 2178, Walters
Imani s, 2970, Jenkins
Bombay s, 2048, Weston
Kassala s, 2498, Butler

Ancona s, 1888, Madie
Coromandel s, 2783, Peters
Mirzapore s, 2168, Wickenden
Ballaarat s, 2859, Nantes
Coningsby s, 2158, Smith
Muriel s, 1563 Vasey
Afghan s, 1439, Barton—(for sale)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Flassey, Prance
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Cyclops, Chasney
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
H M S Magdala

H M S Redbreast, Martin
H M S Sphinx, Baker
Vigilant (Private Yacht), Lunham

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
4	Bengal s	Wibmer	London, Dec 8.
	Clan Macleod s	Ward	Glasgow, Sept 28.
	Maharani	Carson	Moulmein, Dec 28.
	Queen Mary s	Simpson	Batavia, Nov 27.
	Volute s	Caster	Kobe, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4.—Ships Glenbank and County of Caithness.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—50 bales wool, G Radhakison; 67 bales wool, M Khoopchand; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—300 cwt coir yarn and 10,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—4,000 cwt castorseed and 18,295 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—2,001 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell.
Imperialist s—300 bales hemp, J L Kersten and Co; 2,018 cwt myraboliams, Bhjee Oomersey; 6,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,800 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Neptune s—3,296 cwt rapeseed and 4,040 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—3,200 bales cotton and 3,999 cwt teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—11 cwt ivory, A R Ahmed.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nuddea s—15 bales cotton, V Dewsee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th January, 1898.

There will be Troop drill on the sands at Church Gate on Tuesday the 11th instant, at 6-45 a.m.
Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

1. Detail:—
Orderly officer for the week 2nd Lieut. Robertson; next for duty Lieut. Payne.
Orderly Sergeant for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. D. A. Pinder; next for duty Corpl. Harvey.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. Mareden; next for duty Sergt. Zurhurst.
2. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
3. Members are requested to return their Carbines, Swords, and Scabbards to Head-quarters, before Wednesday the 12th instant, for Inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.
Belts, Bouches, and Slings are not to be returned.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN
V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th January, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday the 12th instant, and at 5-15 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.
(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 10th instant and Thursday the 13th instant.
(3) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.
(4) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 12th instant.
(5) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 10th instant.
2. There will be Company drill for F Company to-day, Monday, the 10th instant at 5-15 p.m. at St. Mary's College Nesbit Road.
3. The Commandants Parades will be held on the following dates this month:—Saturday the 15th January, Thursday the 20th January, and Saturday the 29th January.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Light Horse and Rifles—Rifles Association—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th January 1898.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. 10 date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·081	Calm	1	67·4	35·2	77	...	1·23	+0·6
Sirsa	30·109	SE	5	73·2	35·7	30	...	0·01	−0·59
Delhi	30·089	WNW	5	69·2	42·5	31	...	...	−0·57
Agra	30·104	NW	3	74·0	41·9	47	...	...	−0·31
Cawnpore	30·131	Calm	3	71·2	39·5	74	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·115	SSW	5	71·3	39·4	51	...	...	−0·66
Jhansi	30·139	Calm	1	75·0	44·2	60	...	...	−0·33
Jacobabad	29·975	Calm	1	79·9	45·0	59	0·36	...	+0·18
Karachi	30·013	ESE	3	80·4	53·4	82	...	...	−0·35
Jeypore	30·160	N	2	75·0	30·6	51	...	...	−0·40
Ajmere	30·155	N	1	73·4	36·4	54	...	...	−0·40
Deesa	30·068	E	1	80·1	49·6	54	...	...	−0·23
Ahmedabad	30·034	NE	3	83·6	53·7	30	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·039	Calm	6	80·5	50·0	25	...	...	−0·10
Rajkot	30·090	ESE	5	82·9	49·5	44	...	...	−0·40
Ghadechi	30·040	NW	4	83·5	47·7	32	...	...	...
Veraval	29·998	NNE	4	79·1	60·3	35	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·168	ENE	5	76·7	36·9	41	...	...	−0·48
Indore	30·154	Calm	1	76·3	40·6	62	...	...	−0·73
Saugor	30·121	NNE	2	72·7	49·1	38	...	...	−1·44
Jubulpore	30·176	SSW	1	78·9	39·4	72	...	...	−1·

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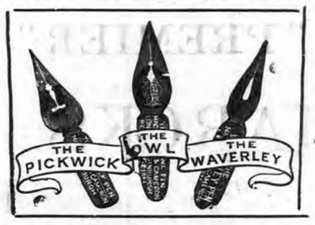

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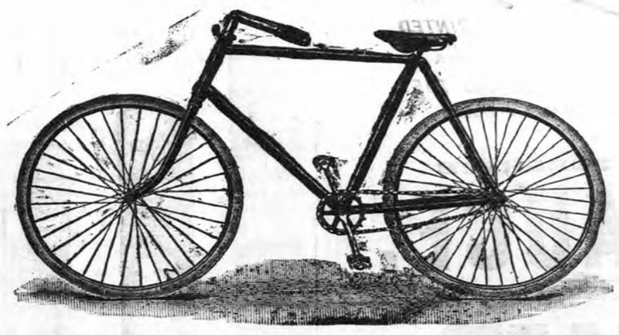

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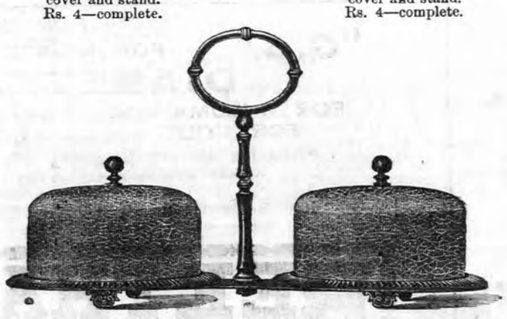

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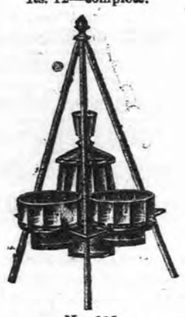

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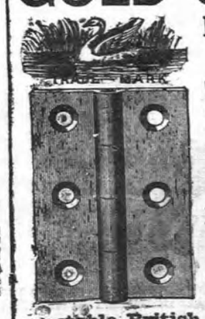

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